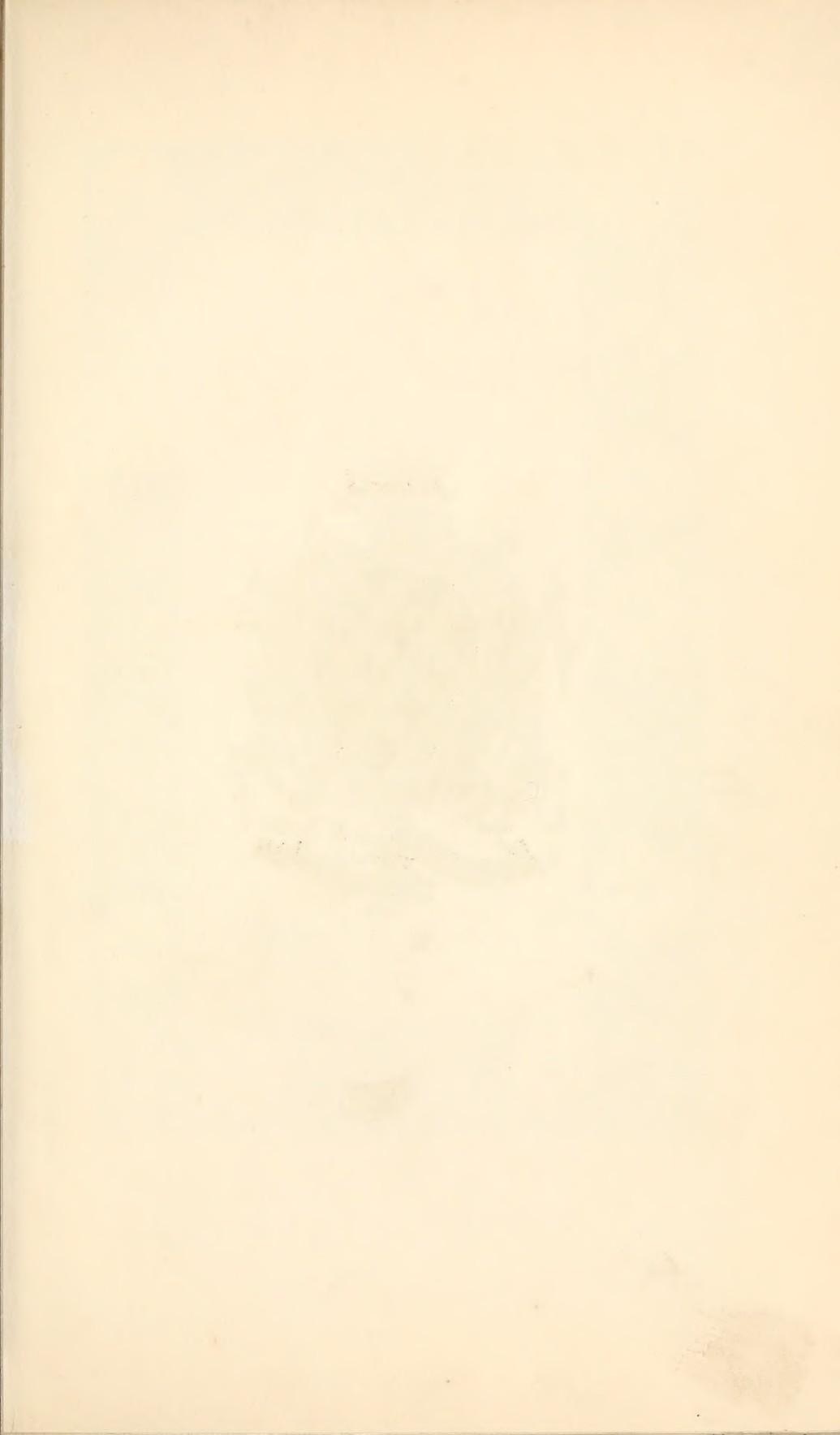


HISTORY OF THE
PENROSE FAMILY
OF PHILADELPHIA

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PENROSE ARMS

HISTORY
OF THE
PENROSE FAMILY
OF
PHILADELPHIA

BY
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, LL.B.

Author of "Memoranda Relating to the Ancestry and Family of Honorable Levi P. Morton," "Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," "Genealogy of Harry Alden Richardson," "History of the Bringhurst Family, with Notes on the Clarkson, DePeyster, and Boudé Families," and "History of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia"



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Dr. Howard F. Garrison
1850

WAGGONER
1850

TO THE
MEMORY OF THE

HONORABLE CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,

A MAN OF MUCH PRIVATE WORTH;
A LAWYER OF CONCEDED EMINENCE;
A CITIZEN WHO LOVED HIS STATE, AND REFLECTED
HONOUR UPON IT BY HIS DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC SERVICES,

THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHOR.

PREFATORY NOTE

I am under great obligations to Captain George Hoffman Penrose, U. S. A., and Charles Penrose Keith, Esq., of Philadelphia, for their valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume. They had been engaged for some years in gathering material for a history of the Penrose Family, and at the beginning of my work, they generously placed all of their collections at my disposal.

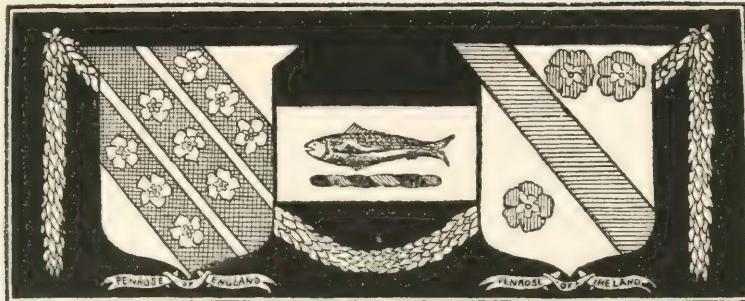
J. G. L.

PHILADELPHIA, 1903

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Frontispiece.</i>	PAGE
Penrose Arms.....		
Silver Cup made in London for Colonel Joseph Penrose in 1763, and now in the possession of Mrs. Morris W. Stroud,	13	
Portrait of General Anthony Wayne,.....	33	
Portrait of Thomas Penrose,.....	39	
Home of Thomas Penrose,.....	43	
Silhouettes of William Penrose and Annah Norwood his wife,.....	60	
Portraits of Major Charles and Anne Howard Bingham,.....	67	
Fac-Simile of Commission of Clement Biddle Penrose,.....	68	
Portrait of Thomas Norwood Penrose,.....	75	
Portrait of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose,.....	83	
Portrait of Mrs. Charles Bingham Penrose,.....	87	
Portrait of Major James Wilkinson Penrose,.....	91	
Portrait of Medical Director Thomas Neall Penrose,.....	97	
Portrait of Colonel William McFunn Penrose,.....	103	
Portrait of Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, M.D., LL.D.,.....	105	
Portrait of Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose,.....	109	
Portrait of Colonel Charles Bingham Penrose,.....	111	
Portrait of Clement Biddle Penrose, of New Orleans,.....	113	
Portrait of Clement Biddle Penrose, Jr., of New Orleans,.....	113	
Portrait of General William Henry Penrose,.....	117	
Portrait of Honorable Boies Penrose,.....	121	
Portraits of Dr. Charles Bingham Penrose, Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, Jr., Spencer Penrose, and Philip Thomas Penrose,	123	
Portrait of Reverend Stephen Beasley Linnard Penrose,.....	125	
Portrait of George Bright Penrose, Esq.,	127	
Portrait of Captain Charles Wilkinson Penrose,.....	129	
Portrait of Captain George Hoffman Penrose,.....	131	





THE PENROSES IN ENGLAND.



T is from a quaint old couplet, formed by a number of Cornish words, that the home of the Penrose family is learned:

“By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen,
You may know most of the Cornish men.”

According to Polwhele,* many of the families of Cornwall which held lands before the Conquest, were distinguished by the appellations of Tre, Pol, and Pen, and of these there existed in his day some who had preserved from all antiquity and still retained unalienated the very estates whence they derived their names.

In all lands and in every generation, Welshmen have proudly recounted the past glories of the Cymry, and with equal tenacity their Cornish kinsmen have dwelt upon the ancient independence of the Danmonii. The last, the most civilized of the early British tribes, was not subdued until the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority. And then, though conquered, the rock-bound coast and rugged fastnesses of the Cornish peninsula preserved, as it were lovingly, the Cornish language and customs, so that it was not until the last century that their dialect became extinct. In the middle ages, the

* The Rev. Richard Polwhele, the distinguished Cornish poet and historian.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Cornish people not only spoke no English, but did not call themselves Englishmen, and legal documents of that period spoke of "Anglia et Cornubia."

The word Penrose is of Cornu-British* origin, and, according to the "Parochial History of the County of Cornwall," an elaborate and careful work compiled from ancient authorities, is derived as a surname from the Manor of Penrose, in the parish of Sithney, County Cornwall, which manor gave dwelling to the very ancient family seated in that place, it is said, before William the Conqueror landed in Britain. The manor was charmingly situated near Helston,† on the banks of the Loo-Pool, which partly belonged to it. Writing of this estate, Richard Carew, author of the "Survey of Cornwall," published in London, 1602, says: "Under [Helston] runneth the river Loo, whose passage to the sea is thwarted by a sandy bank which forceth the sea to quart back a great way and to make a pool of some miles in compass. It breedeth a peculiar kind of trout, in bigness and goodness exceeding such as live in the fresh water, but coming short of those that frequent the salt. * * * * * To this Pool adjoineth Mr. Penrose's ‡ house, whose kind entertainment hath give me and many others experience of these matters. He married the daughter of Rashleigh. He beareth Argent three bends sable, charged with nine roses of the field."

In Dr. Borlase's § time, the parish church of Sithney, dedicated to St. Sithuinus, contained a tablet inscribed to the memory of Bernard Penrose, Prior to St. John's Hospital, who died in 1532, and in the east window of the south aisle, are still

* The Cornish language occupied an interesting position between the Cymrian and the Gaelic, and was the representative of a tongue once current over all South Britain.

† Helston in Cornish, Hellaz in English—the green hall—is a well seated and peopled town, and one of the four coinage places.

‡ Thomas Penrose, who, marrying about 1576, Agnes, daughter of John Rashleigh, became the ancestor of Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming, baronet, who still quarters the Penrose arms.

§ William Borlase, LL.D., F.R.S., a very ingenious and erudite writer and of an ancient Cornwall family, who was born at Pendean, 2 February, 1695–6. He was Rector of Ludgran, and author of "Antiquities Historical and Monumental of Cornwall." He died 31 August, 1772.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

to be found the arms of the Penrose family in stained glass, which are also emblazoned on a wooden tablet affixed to the wall of the same aisle: Argent, three bends sable, each charged with as many roses of the field. *Crest*—a Loo trout naiant or.

The arms of the Penrose family, as given in the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1531, were: Ermine, on a bend azure three roses or; but subsequently the blazon was as noted above on tablet and window of St. Sithuinus.

The roses in the Penrose coat-armor were probably suggested by a play on the last syllable of the name, a custom quite common in early heraldry; and a tradition in the family makes the Cornish Penroses adherents of the house of York * in its famous feud with the rival house of Lancaster. The rose, queen of flowers, entered England freighted with legendary lore. It was the Syrian emblem of immortality, and perhaps some cognate idea makes the Chinese plant it over their graves, as the Greeks and Romans carve it on their tombs. In ancient Egypt it was the symbol of silence, and in classic mythology this significance was preserved in Eros offering a rose to the god of Silence. The Greeks held that the rose derived its color from the blood of Venus when she trod on the thorn of the white rose in going to the dying Adonis. The Turks claim that it is colored with the blood of Mohammed, and never suffer it to be on the ground. Christian mythology ascribes its origin to a holy maiden of Bethlehem, who, condemned to death by fire, prayed fervently for deliverance, whereupon the fire was quenched and "the burning brands became red roseres, and the unkindled brands white roseres, and full of white roses, and these were the first roses, both white and red roses, that ever any man sought."

* "And, by my soul, this pale and angry rose,
As cognizance of my blood—drinking hate,
Will I forever, and my factions wear,
Until it wither with me, to my grave,
Or flourish to the height of my degree."

—First Part of "King Henry VI." Act II., Scene 4.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Henceforth the rose became the flower of the martyrs; and it was also the device of Martin Luther.*

The fish in the crest of the Cornish family—a Loo trout naiant or—is, as were fishes in general, an emblem of chastity. It is supposed that fish were regarded with especial favor as heraldic charges in the middle ages, from the belief that they were the first living things created by God,† and from the fact that in early Christian times it was used as a symbol of Christ, because the initial letters of “Jesus Christ, the son of God, the Saviour,” in Greek, formed the word *ΙΧΘΥΣ*, “a fish.”

In ancient times the lordship of the manor of Lizard in Cornwall was vested in the family of le Archer, one of whom, Flora, the relict of Peter le Archer, petitioned in 1283 against Godfrey de Penrose and Mary his wife, and against Dionisia and Nicholae, daughters of Richard de Penrose, concerning lands at Boffrantam, within the aforesaid manor. Doubtless this was the Richard Penrose who was summoned to Parliament 33 Edward I., and who was the ancestor of the Penroses of Sithney.

Richard Penrose, of Sithney, was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1526. He died 19 January, 1542, and his son and heir, John Penrose, died in 1578, leaving a younger son, John Penrose, who married Nora, the daughter and heiress of John Tregetho, and was seated at Tregethon in Manaccan. From this latter branch came the Reverend Thomas Penrose, poet, who died in 1779, aged thirty-six years; and Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose (second son of the Reverend John Penrose, Vicar of St. Gluvius), born at St. Gluvius, 20 June, 1759; died at Ethy St. Winnow, 1 January, 1830; midshipman on board H. M. frigate “Levant,” 1775; Lieutenant, August, 1779; Commander, April, 1794; Post-captain, 7 October, 1794; Commander of Sea Fencibles in the Padstow District, 1803–1810; Commodore at Gibraltar, 10 November, 1810; Colonel of Marines, 12 August,

* Walsh's “Literary Curiosities.”

† Boutell's “Heraldry.”

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

1812, to 4 December, 1813; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 4 December, 1813; K.C.B. January, 1816, and K.G.C. St. Michael and St. George. He was the author of several publications. His son was also in the Royal Navy, and his great-grandson is the present Sir Charles Penrose, K.C.B., born 1820; entered the Royal Marines 1837; Knight of the Bath 1867; Major-General 1877; Lieutenant-General 1878; General 1879; Knight-Commander of the Bath 1887.

The Reverend John Penrose, B.A., father of the Rear-Admiral above, was born at Exeter, 22 September, 1713, and died at St. Gluvius, 25 June, 1776. He was graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, 25 June, 1736, and was Curate of Malling, Kent; Curate of Shobrooke, Devon, Rector of Sowton, Devon, 1737, and Vicar of St. Gluvius, Cornwall, from September, 1741, until his death. His epitaph by the celebrated authoress, Hannah More, reads:

"If social manners, if the gentlest mind,
If zeal for God and Love for human kind;
If all the charities which Life endear,
May claim affection or demand a Tear,
Then Penrose o'er thy venerable Urn
Domestic Love may weep and Friendship mourn;
The path of Duty still untir'd he trod,
He walked with safety, for he walked with God.
When lost the Pow'r's of Precept and of Pray'r,
Yet still the Flock remained the Shepherd's care.
Their Wants still nobly watchful to supply,
He taught his last, best Lesson, how to die."

His eldest son, the Reverend John Penrose, was born at St. Gluvius, 15 August, 1753, and was graduated at Exeter College in 1774. He was Vicar of Fledborough in Nottinghamshire, where he died 14 September, 1829. The latter's eldest son, also the Reverend John Penrose, third of the name, received the degree B.A. from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 28 June, 1799; became Vicar of Cardinham, and later, Rector of Fledborough. He was a noted divine and the author of many pamphlets; also of

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

a work entitled : "Lives of Vice-Admirals Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, K.C.B., and Captain James Trevenen, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. George and St. Vladimir." The life of the first-named, with portrait, occupied 180 pages of the work, while that of Captain Trevenen is compiled from a manuscript written by Admiral Penrose, who married, 2 January, 1787, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Reverend John Trevenen, and sister of the captain.

In the seventeenth century the following of the name were graduated at Oxford :

George Penrose, Lincoln College, matriculated 13 November, 1658. One of this name was prebendary of Penell in Collegiate Church of Chumleigh, Devon, 1664.

John Penrose, armiger, Exeter College, matriculated 15 June, 1657.

Parmenas Penrose, son of William, of Holdsworth, Devon, Trinity College, matriculated 15 March, 1677, aged fifteen.

Thomas Penrose, son of Thomas, of Rose-Vedney, Cornwall, gentleman, Brasenose College, matriculated 13 March, 1639-40, aged eighteen.

William Penrose, son of Thomas, of Ludgevan, Cornwall, gentleman, Exeter College, matriculated 12 July, 1672, aged fifteen.

To the above college graduates may be added, Francis Penrose, son of Henry, of St. Anthony, Cornwall, gentleman, Exeter College, matriculated 21 April, 1702; aged sixteen; B.A. 1705; curate of St. Anthony in Meneage, and Vicar of St. Burian, Cornwall. His son, Francis Penrose, of Stonthorne, near Plymouth, and of Kestell in Manaccan, was an eminent surgeon who practiced many years at Bicester in Oxfordshire, where he married in 1741, Jane, daughter of Thomas Potter. He was a voluminous writer, mainly on topics pertinent to his profession. His son, James Penrose (1750-1818), was surgeon-extraordinary to the King.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

The Penroses of Ireland—who bore for arms, argent, a bend azure between three roses gules; crest, a lion's head erased or, collared gules—descend from Robert Penrose, of Yorkshire, who was of Cornish extraction and who removed to Ireland in 1669. His son, Robert Penrose, born 1670, married Mary Clayton in 1695, and emigrated with part of his family to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1717. Later he settled in Richland, Montgomery County, where he founded the well-known Penrose family of that place.*

Bartholomew Penrose, to whose descendants this work is devoted, was undoubtedly of Cornish stock. His birthplace or his parentage has not been learned, but there is little doubt that, prior to coming to Philadelphia, he had resided at Bristol, England, and had there first engaged in the art of ship-building. He had a brother, Thomas Penrose, also a ship-builder, a man of wealth, and possessed of large landed estates, who resided some time at Clifton, and at his death, at Bedminster, across the river from the old city of Bristol, in which also he had an estate, as is shown by his last will and testament, dated 17 March, 1721, probated in the Prerogative Court on 27 June, 1722, by his widow and executrix. An abstract of it is as follows:

"I Thomas Penrose of the parish of Bedmister in Co. Somerset, shipwright.
"I give to my wife Elizabeth Penrose my manor or reputed manor and mansion house of Moreton in the said county, and all the lands, tenements &c. &c. thereto belonging lying in Moreton in the parish of Compton Martin in the said county, and my messuage and lands lying at a place called Rudgehill within the parish of Winford in the said county, in the holding of George Broke my tenant; my toft or tenement called Pages tenement; my messuage and tenement called Sheppars with the lands thereto belonging and the parcel of ground called the Fifteen acres late Clarkes; my messuage called Sea Wall tenement, all which said last mentioned premises are in the parish of Kingston Seymour in the said county; and my parcel of ground called Hickes warth in the parish of Clevedon in the said county; my messuage called the White Heart lying near a place called the Lime Kilnes in the par. of Clifton and county of Gloucester; and the reversions and remainders of all the said premises: To

* See "Old Richland Families," by Ellwood Roberts.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

hold to my said wife for life, subject to the payment of the yearly sum of £40 clear to my son Romney Penrose and the heirs of his body; for default to my daughters Elizabeth, now wife of Edward Lowe, and Anne Penrose and their heirs. After the death of my said wife I give all the said premises to my said son Romney and the heirs of his body, for default to my said daughters Elizabeth and Anne and their heirs for ever.

"I also give to my said wife my messuage or farm which I bought of Thos. Goldney & Richard Hawksworth in the said par. of Kingston Seymour for her life subject to the payment of the yearly rent of £15 to my said dau. Anne and the heirs of her body; for default to my said son Romney and dau. Elizabeth Lowe and their heirs.

"After the death of my said wife I give the said messuage to my said dau. Anne and the heirs of her body; for default to my said son Romney and dau. Elizabeth and their heirs for ever.

"To my said dau. Anne £300 at her age of 21 years.

"I give to my said wife a silver tankard engraved with the name of the "Cranfield Frigott," 1 large silver basin and 2 pairs of candlesticks, which after her death shall go to my said children.

"The provisions herein made for my said wife and children are in full satisfaction of all settlements made on them by indentures of lease and release made 4th and 5th November, 1702, and the dower of my said wife.

"I give to my son Thomas Penrose my messuage or dwelling house wherein I now dwell in Bedmister aforesaid with the dock, outhouses, grounds, &c. thereto belonging; and my messuage in Baldwin Street in the par. of St. Stephen in Bristol, and all those closes, (part of Pages Tenement) containing 20 a. to hold to him and to the heirs of his body during the remainder of my term and estate therein; and for default I give the same to my said son Romney and his heirs for ever.

"I give to the said Thomas my great silver tankard marked N.B.
T.P.

"Whereas I have given a bond for the payment of £400 to the use of my said son Thomas, viz £100 at his age of 21 years and the rest at my death. I now give to him £300, which together with the legacies given to him herein make up the said £400.

"I give to my said wife all my household goods &c; and I hereby leave to her the tuition of my said dau. Anne during her minority.

"To my brother James Penrose £10.

"I not only forgive and release to the heirs and executors of my late brother Bartholomew Penrose lately residing in 'Pensilvana' all the money he owed me, but I also give to his children £5. when they small come and demand the same.

"All the rest of my goods to my said wife whom I make sole executrix.

"I appoint Christopher Shuter, Esq., late Mayor of Bristol, John Etwell

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

of the same city, M.D., Captain Edmund Saunders and Mr. Richard Battiscomb to be overseers.

"Whereas some time ago I contracted with Robert Knight, Esq., lately treasurer of the South Sea Company for the sale to him and his heirs for ever of my said manor of Moreton and all my said messuages, lands, &c. in Compton Martin, Kingston Seymour and Clevedon for £7500 whereof £1000 was paid; I now desire my said overseers to endeavor to get the said contract performed.

"THO. PENROSE.

"Witnesses:

"THO. COULES,
"SID. FEAST,
"HEN. BAMPTON."

This Thomas Penrose was buried, according to Bedminster Church records, on 5 April, 1722, but no tombstone has been found. His son, Thomas Penrose, apparently his eldest, died without issue, and his will, dated 21 November, 1723, was probated in the Prerogative Court on 23 December following.

Romney Penrose, the other son of the first-named Thomas, appears in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* thus: "Penrose, Rumney, son of Thomas of Clifton, co. Gloucester, gent. Merton College, matric. 17 October, 1717, aged 16. B. A. 1721, M. A. 1724." So he was born in 1701, and, from the entry as to his son, appears to have been a clergyman of the Church of England, who was residing in Bristol in 1749. The son appears in the said book thus: "Penrose, Rumney, son of Rumney of Bristol (city) clerk. Wadham College, matric. 26 May, 1749, aged 16. B. C. L. from St. John's Coll. 1756, and fellow, Rector of St. Ewen's, Bristol, 1762 until his death in 1786." He was also chaplain to the Earl of Northesk. Letters of administration on the estate of this Romney Penrose were granted 23 August, 1786, to Elizabeth Penrose, spinster, sister and only next of kin of said decedent.

James Penrose, brother of the emigrant to Pennsylvania, is probably the James Penrose of the City of Bristol, shipwright, who made his will dated 4 December, 1722, leaving all his property to his wife Elizabeth.



HISTORY OF THE PENROSE FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA.



BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE,¹ the founder of the Penrose family of Philadelphia, was a native of England, and was engaged with his brother, Thomas Penrose, in the ship-building business, at Bristol, Gloucestershire, before coming to America. Much of the early trading between England and Philadelphia, was carried on from Bristol, and from that port sailed many of the ships which brought the early colonists to Pennsylvania. Bartholomew Penrose witnessed the departure and return of some of these ships, and from his intercourse with out-and-in-going passengers and sea-captains, and possibly William Penn himself (with whom he was no doubt personally acquainted), he came to possess much information concerning Penn's rising province in the New World. Availing himself of such information, and being young, enthusiastic, and of an adventurous spirit, he finally determined to quit Old England, and to emigrate to Pennsylvania, whither he came about A.D. 1700, making his settlement in Philadelphia.

Mr. Penrose doubtless came well provided with letters of recommendation and introduction, and with means, since he is

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

found marrying, two or three years later (1703) the daughter of a wealthy and prominent citizen, and acquiring landed possessions. In 1705 he conveyed to Giles Green land on Front Street, where the most valuable real estate was situated, and which was described in the conveyance as bounded by other land belonging to Mr. Penrose. In March following (1706), he purchased of Edward Smout, merchant, a lot of land, containing in breadth one hundred and eight feet and in depth two hundred and fifty feet, situated on the street commonly called King Street, and on the banks of the Delaware River. In other words, a property at what is now Delaware Avenue and Market Street. For this property he paid two hundred and thirty pounds. Here he subsequently resided and carried on his business; and here, it is said, occurred a fire in which were lost, not only his own personal and early family records, but much valuable property. The estate so purchased remained in his family until 19 August, 1731, when his children sold and conveyed it to William Parsons, describing it as one hundred and eight feet in front, and depth two hundred and fifty feet to the river.

Mr. Penrose, soon after his settlement in Philadelphia, engaged there in shipbuilding. About 1706, he began the construction of a ship, known as the "Diligence," William Penn being a partner in such enterprise, as were, also, William Penn, Jr., James Logan, and that eminent Philadelphia merchant, William Trent. The first voyages of the ship were made to foreign parts, under the direct command of Mr. Penrose himself, and Penn's books of account, as kept by Logan, contain numerous entries relating to the business ventures of these voyages. Mention of the ship is also found in several of Logan's letters to Penn. In a letter dated 3 March, 1706-7, Logan writes: "I wrote thee in my former letter to get insured upon the ship *Diligence*, Barth. Penrose, master, burthen about 150 tons, to the value of £500 or £600 sterling. She is to be sent from

SILVER CUP OF COLONEL JOSEPH PENROSE; ORIGINAL NOW IN POSSESSION
OF MRS. MORRIS W. STROUD.

private collection (John L. Morgan) 1980
to Mrs. Morris W. Straub





FIRST GENERATION.

hence to Virginia, there to load, and thence to England, with convoy, directly to London, if any offers; if not, then north about Scotland, and she ought to be insured from hence to Virginia, and thence as aforesaid." At the date of this letter, the construction of the ship had not been completed, although she had been named "Diligence." She was launched 4 May, 1707, on which day news of the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland was received at Philadelphia, and, in honor of this event, she was christened "Happy Union." Logan in a letter to Penn, written the day after the launching, says: "Yesterday we had the certainty of the Union's being confirmed, and the same day was launched the ship I have mentioned to thee under the name of Happy Union; but her name Diligence will be retained in the register and bills of lading, to have such insurances as may be already made according to former directions. She may sail from hence to Virginia, we suppose in six weeks hence."

Logan's expectations of the early sailing of the "Diligence" were not realized, as it is learned from one of his later letters that she did not leave Virginia until 5 April, 1708, when she had as her convoy, the "London Merchant," and two other ships. The "London Merchant" was captured on her voyage by a French privateer, but the Diligence made a successful trip, and carried with her a remittance from Logan to Penn of over £500, and to the latter's son, £300. Her return to America was by the way of Barbadoes, as is learned from Penn's letter to Logan, dated 29 September, 1708, in which the former writes: "Samuel Vause has with acknowledgment of his fault, written largely to thee by way of the Barbadoes packet ship Diligence alias Union."

Mr. Penrose died at Philadelphia, and was buried, 17 November, 1711, in Christ Church ground, and probably under a part of the present church building. He was an Episcopalian, and his family long remained identified with Christ Church, two of

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

his descendants, Mr. Clement B. Newbold, and Charles Penrose Keith, Esq., being members of the present (1903) vestry. The following is a copy of Mr. Penrose's will:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE of Philadelphia Shipwright this day of December in ye eighth year of ye reign of our Sov'reign Lady Queen Anne of England &c. Anno Dom 1709 being very sick and Weak in Body but of perfect mind & Memory & being desirous to Settle my Estate In order thereunto I doe make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner & forme following Revoaking & absolutely Annulling by these psents all & every Testament or Testaments Will & Wills heretofore by me made & declared Either by word of mouth or by Wrighting notwithstanding any Promiss to ye contrary or cause dirogatory in ye same and this to be taken only for my Last Will and Testament and none other and touching such Temporall Estate as God Almighty has Blessed me withal I do order give Bequeath and dispose of ye same in manner and forme following Viz:

"Item. I will that my loving Wife Hestor shall have all her Wearing Apparel for her body as well Woolling as Lining and all her Linnon for children and all such Rings and Bracelets as she has.

"Item. I bequeath to my Brothor Thos Penrose in ye Kingdom of England shipwright Six Shillings wch being deducted and my Debts paid and defalked, I will that ye Residue of my Estate both Real & Personal shall be Limited reckoned and divided into three equal Parts one third equal part Whereof I give and bequeath unto my Wife Hestor Penrose in full Recompence Compensation & Satisfaction of and for all Such Part or Portion as She by the Laws of The Province of Pensilvania or Otherwise ought to have or can or may claime to have of my Estate both Real and Personal aforesd and the other two Equal third parts Residue of my sd Estate both Real and personal I Give and bequeath to and among my three Children that is to say my Daughters Dorothy and Sarah Penrose & my Son Bartholomew Penrose to them part & parte alike to be Divided and their parts thereof to be paid and delivered to them severally as they respectively shall Accomplish the Age of twenty and one Years And I will yt if Either of my Children should decease before ye sd Age of Twenty one Years Provided allways and I do Will that my Son Barth Penrose Shall have Fifety pounds Current Money of Pensilvania aforesd Over and above & Beyond his Rateable Part or Portion of ye sd two Thirds of my Estate as aforesd that then and In such Case the portion of Either of them so dying Shall remain and be to the Survivor of them.

"PROVIDED ALWAYS and I do Will provide and Ordain by these psents that if here after I Shall fortune to have any Other or more child or children shall have a like ratable part or portion of and in my sd Estate both Real & psonall wth those my Children before named as if [they] Expressly amongst them had been Named by name to have been Equal Partakor, or Partakors thereof,

FIRST GENERATION.

Anything whatsoever hereinto ye contrary in any wise notwithstanding and I do hereby Leave my sd Children & Every of them to ye Care & Tuicon of my dear Wife untill Such time as they shall severally attaine to their respective Ages of Twenty one Years PROVIDED She so long remains in her pure Widowhood But in Case She Should Marry again then after such Marriage I do Will and appoint and desire my Trusty Friends William Trent, Esq, and Mr. Toby Leech or Either of them to be Executors of this my last Will & Testament and to See the same Duely performed and to have ye Administration of ye Portions of my sd Children untill they Arive to their Respective Ages aforesd and to have the Education of them During their Minority,

"AND LASTLY I do hereby Appoint ordain & Constitute my beloved Wife Hestor Penrose during the time she remains my Widow, Sole Exrx of this my last Will & Testament.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I the sd Bartholomew Penrose have Subscribed this my last Will & Testament wth my own hand & thereunto put my seal the day & year first above written.

"Signd seald published & delivrd up by
the said Bartholomew Penrose in the
presence of these Witnesses under sub-
scribed.

"JOHN BOWYER,
"GABRIEL WILKERSON,
"JOHN LEECH."

BARTHOW PENROSE [SEAL]

Will proved 7 January, 1711-12.

Bartholomew Penrose married, about 1703, Esther, daughter of Toby Leech, Esq.,* by his wife Esther Ashmead. Shortly

* TOBY or TOBIAS LEECH was a native of Gloucestershire, England, where the surname of Leech was an ancient one. He was a son of Tobias Leech, of Cheltenham, in that shire, and was baptized there, 1 January, 1652, and died in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 13 November, 1726. He married, 26 December, 1679, Esther Ashmead, who died at the latter place, 11 August, 1726, aged sixty-six years. Toby Leech seems to have been brought up to the tanning business, as in early deeds in Pennsylvania he is styled "tanner." In 1682 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, accompanied by his family, and that of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ashmead. There is a tradition in the family that he came in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn, and this is possible, as, in less than a month after Penn's arrival, Mr. Leech is known to have been in Philadelphia, and to have then purchased from Penn two hundred and fifty acres of land. The tract so secured was located in what became Cheltenham township, and there Mr. Leech settled, the Ashmeads locating on an adjoining tract of equal size, the township deriving its name in honor of the English home of the Leeches and Ashmeads.

Mr. Leech was one of the substantial men among the early colonists, and he came to be one of the largest landed proprietors in the province. Upon his home plantation he erected a corn and fulling mill, the first constructed in that part of the province, and he there carried on the milling business in conjunction with farming. His first mansion house was destroyed by fire

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

after the death of Mr. Penrose his widow married Nathaniel Poole, a ship-builder, and survived but a short time, as she was buried in Christ

Church grounds,

1 April, 1713.

The children of

Bartholomew

Bar the Penrose

Penrose were probably born in the order given below, as they are named in this order in the will of their grandfather Leech. The son Thomas was not born at the date of his father's will, so is not named therein.

Issue, born at Philadelphia :

2. DOROTHY PENROSE,² born circa 1703; died 11 August, 1764; married Isaac Shoemaker.
-

in 1700, and the one built to take its place is still standing on Church Road east of the Old York Road, near the present (1903) Elkins Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, and is one of the oldest houses in Pennsylvania. In 1713 he was elected a representative from Philadelphia County in the Provincial Assembly, and re-elected in 1714-1715, 1717, and 1719. Although his marriage was in Friends' Meeting, in later life, probably through the Keithian movement, he became an Episcopalian, and doubtless a founder of Trinity Church, Oxford, in the ancient graveyard of which he and his wife, and many of their descendants, are buried.

Mr. Leech was possessed of a large estate at his death, and by his will disposed of twenty-seven hundred acres of land, six hundred of which composed his home plantation. Besides two other plantations, of five hundred acres each, in Philadelphia County, he owned one of five hundred acres in Chester County, and one of six hundred acres in New Castle County, Delaware. He also owned a number of slaves, eight of whom are named in his will.

His eldest son, TOBY, Jr., was a farmer, and died in March, 1727, leaving a widow and children. JOHN, the second son, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and was buried at Christ Church, 25 December, 1745, leaving a widow and children.

THOMAS, the third son, was a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and one of the leading men of that city. He was clerk to the Assembly from 1723 until 1727; member of that body for twenty-five years, serving as speaker in 1758, and 1759; treasurer of Philadelphia County in 1757-8-9; trustee of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, from 1749 until his death, and was for thirty-two years a vestryman of Christ Church, and for five years one of its wardens. He, with Isaac Norris and Edward Warner, composed the committee appointed by the legislature, to purchase the bell for the "State House," now the famous "Independence Bell." He died 31 March, 1762, leaving a widow and children. His son, Captain Thomas Leech, was a naval commander of the province, and was one of those chosen by the Continental Congress, 9 March, 1776, to sign the \$4,000,000 bills of credit then ordered to be issued.

ISAAC, the fourth son of Toby Leech, Sr., received under his father's will, the greater part of the home plantation, and in 1742 was commissioned a justice of the peace. He died 10 December, 1744, leaving a widow and issue.

Captain JACOB, the youngest son, was an officer in the provincial army at the time of his death, 28 January, 1750. He also left a widow and issue.

FIRST GENERATION.

3. SARAH PENROSE,² born circa 1705; died 28 April, 1777; married Richard Mather.
4. BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE,² JR., born circa 1708; died 1 February, 1758; married Mary Kirll.
5. THOMAS PENROSE,² born probably in January or February, 1709-10; died 17 November, 1757; married Sarah Coats.



THE PENROSE FAMILY.



2. DOROTHY PENROSE,² daughter of Bartholomew Penrose¹ by his wife Esther Leech, was born at Philadelphia, about 1703; died at Shoemakertown, Cheltenham township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 11 August, 1764; married, circa 1722, Isaac Shoemaker, son of George Shoemaker* by his wife Sarah Wall; born at Cheltenham township, 23 October, 1700; died there, in 1741.

Issue, born in Cheltenham township:

6. JOHN SHOEMAKER,³ born 1 April, 1726; died 18 November, 1807.
7. ISAAC SHOEMAKER,³ died 16 August, 1764.
8. THOMAS SHOEMAKER³; died unmarried.
9. JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.³
10. ESTHER SHOEMAKER,³ born 2 April, 1732; died at Baltimore, Maryland, 8 September, 1796; married Isaac Tyson.†
11. SARAH SHOEMAKER,³ born 2 October, 1733; died at Baltimore, Maryland, 24 December, 1799; married 3 May, 1755, Nathan Sheppard, of Abington, son of Moses Sheppard, of Cumberland County, New Jersey.
12. GEORGE SHOEMAKER,³ died 23 January, 1764.

3. SARAH PENROSE,² daughter of Bartholomew Penrose¹ by his wife Esther Leech, was born at Philadelphia, circa 1705; died at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 28 April, 1777; married, circa 1726, Richard Mather, son of Joseph Mather by his wife Elizabeth Russell‡; born at Cheltenham, 14 October, 1699; died there, 15 July, 1776. Joseph Mather, the father, came to Pennsylvania in 1683, in the employ of Phineas Pemberton, who was one of the leading men

* Benjamin H. Shoemaker published (1903) the *Genealogy of the Shoemaker Family*. It is a handsome publication, and gives the descendants of Isaac Shoemaker by his wife Dorothy Penrose.

† ISAAC TYSON, by his wife Esther Shoemaker, had a son Elisha Tyson, born 8 February, 1750; died at Baltimore, 16 February, 1824; married 5 November, 1776, Mary, daughter of William and Hannah Amos, and by her had: Mary Tyson, Lucretia Tyson, Isaac Tyson, Elisha Tyson, Nathan Tyson, and William Tyson. The daughter Mary Tyson, born 4 September, 1785; died 18 March, 1858; married 11 June, 1812, Enoch Clapp, and had issue: Nathan Tyson Clapp, of Philadelphia, the father of Benjamin Franklin Clapp, a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

‡ Daughter of John Russell by his wife, Mary Woodward.

SECOND GENERATION.

of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, during its early history, and the founder of the well-known Pemberton family of Philadelphia. Richard Mather, the son, was a farmer and miller, and owned a large tract of land. He was a Quaker, actively identified with the Abington Monthly Meeting.

Issue, born at Cheltenham :

13. JOSEPH MATHER,³ born 28 September, 1728; married Elizabeth Miller.
14. BARTHOLOMEW MATHER,³ born 15 January, 1729-30; married Sarah Livezey.
15. ELIZABETH MATHER,³ born 29 February, 1731-32; died 26 December, 1781; married Nathan Thomas, of Bristol township.
16. SARAH MATHER,³ born 23 September, 1733; died unmarried.
17. RICHARD MATHER,³ born 31 October, 1735; died 4 April, 1764; married Phebe No issue.
18. BENJAMIN MATHER,³ born 15 November, 1737; married Ann Thomas.
19. MARY MATHER,³ born 27 September, 1739; died 24 May, 1773; married Matthew Tyson, by whom she had two children, who died young.
20. ISAAC MATHER,³ born 9 September, 1741; died 4 December, 1808; married Mary Morris.
21. ESTHER MATHER,³ born 22 September, 1745; died young.
22. HANNAH MATHER,³ born 12 July, 1747; married Jonathan Jarrett.

4. BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE, JR.,² son of Bartholomew Penrose¹ by his wife Esther Leech, was born at Philadelphia, circa 1708; died there, 1 February, 1758, and was buried in the graveyard of Christ Church, with which parish his family was connected. In a deed dated 19 August, 1731, he is styled "eldest son and heir at law," and joined his brothers and sisters in conveying land inherited from their father.* He was a large landed proprietor, as is shown by the following advertisement from the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of 26 February, 1754:

"Philadelphia, February 26, 1754.

"To be lett by the subscriber, a good plantation, in the township of Passyunk, about four miles from this city, whereof forty acres is good drain'd meadow, and twenty acres choice upland; with a new house erected thereon, a large range on the unimprov'd part thereof, a stock of horses, cows, &c., and other implants of husbandry, to be rented therewith, if suitable to the tenant.

* Philadelphia Deed Book, F, v, 515.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Also to be let or sold on ground rent forever, one hundred and twenty-five acres of fine land, about half a mile distant from the above place, with a good house and barn &c., or any other part thereof exceeding five acres. Likewise to be sold, a tract of land, containing three hundred acres, in Bucks County, about sixteen miles from Philadelphia, bordering upon the line dividing Philadelphia from Bucks. The Southampton road runs through part of said tract. Any person inclining to purchase or rent any of the above said tracts of land may have a reasonable time of credit allowed them, by applying to the owner, BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE, near the Draw-bridge.

"N.B. Stolen or strayed away from the first mentioned place a chunky brown horse, has a black spot on one of his buttocks, about the size of a small hand. Any person producing the said horse to the said BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE, shall have twenty shillings reward."

He married, at Christ Church, 21 May, 1737, Mary, daughter of John Kirll.* Mr. Penrose was a merchant, but is styled "of Philadelphia, Gent," in a deed of 15 July, 1751, in and by which he and his wife conveyed sundry landed interests lately possessed by his wife's father, and formerly the estate of her grandfather, Joseph Kirll.†

Issue:

23. JOSEPH PENROSE,³ born 1738; died 15 February, 1784.
 24. SARAH PENROSE,³ born circa 1743; died 21 March, 1791; married Abraham Robinson, Esq.
 25. MARGARET PENROSE,³ born 1744; died 3 April, 1801 unmarried and without issue.
 26. WILLIAM PENROSE,³ buried 2 March, 1745-46.
-

* JOSEPH KIRLL, an English sea captain, settled in Philadelphia, about 1690. He married at St. Michael's Parish, Island of Barbadoes, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Brett, of that place. He was doubtless a member of the Society of Friends, as his marriage and the record of his death, as well as that of his wife, are found on the books of Friends' Meeting at Philadelphia. On 8 December, 1691, he purchased a tract of land on Front Street, Philadelphia, extending to the Delaware river, including a wharf and a house, and later purchased sundry other tracts of land, one of which was a tract of sixty-seven acres, known as Sidbrook Island, and another, a plantation of one hundred and five acres, in Passyunk township.

He died at Philadelphia, 24 September, 1704, and his wife Mary died there, 23 November, the same year. His will, dated 4 April, 1702, names wife Mary; children John, Brett, and Mary; sister Hannah Lefevre, and "her daughters Mary and Hannah"; sister Susan Cambridge in England, "and her children." His eldest son, John Kirll, was a merchant, and died in 1722. He married, and left surviving him an only child and heiress, Mary, who married Bartholomew Penrose. The second son, Brett Kirll, married, and left surviving him an only son and heir, Joseph Brett Kirll.

† Philadelphia Deed Book, H, ii, 370.

SECOND GENERATION.

27. MARY PENROSE,³ born 1749; died 18 April, 1793; married General Anthony Wayne.

5. THOMAS PENROSE,² son of Bartholomew Penrose¹ by his wife Esther Leech, was born at Philadelphia, probably in January or February, 1709-10, and died 17 November, 1757, and was interred in Christ Church burying-ground. He was a ship-

builder and a shipping merchant, and traded with foreign ports in ships of which he was a part owner, and

Tho. Penrose
from his will, which is given below, it appears that, at the making thereof, he was an owner of the ship "Britannia," and of other vessels. In 1747 he became a part owner of the brigantine "Greyhound"; in 1750, the ship "Ranger"; in 1753, the ship "Neptune."

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Thomas Penrose, of Wiccacoe, in the County of Philada^a, & province of Pennsylvania, Shipwright, being weak in Body, but, Blessed be God, of Sound & well Disposed mind & memory, do therefore think fit to make this my Last Will & Testament in manner following, that is to say, First It is my will that all my just debts & funeral Expenses shall be duly paid & Satisfied, and I give & Devise unto my Son Thomas Penrose, & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever, all those my two Brick Tenements, Wharf & Lot of Ground Situate in Wiccacoe aforesd, which I purchased of John Leech, containing in Breadth fifty four feet or thereabouts on Delaware River, & Extending Westward about One hundred & Eighty feet, more or less, from the West side of Swanson Street, Bounded on the South by Queen Street, with the appurtenances, Also I give & Devise unto my son James Penrose & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever, All that Messuage or Tenement wherein I now dwell, Wharf & Lot of Ground Containing in Breadth on Delaware River fifty six feet or thereabouts & Extending Westward from Delaware River to the East side of Front Street Continued Southward beyond the City of Philada^a, & Together with the Kitchen, Edifices, Buildings & appurtenances thereunto Belonging, Excepting & for Ever reserving thereto an Alley or Passage of Ten feet & an half wide on the North Side thereof, and to Extend from the East side of Swanson Street down as far Eastward as my New Stores & as much farther as will be Convenient to turn a Cart & Horse, which Alley or Passage Shall be & remain for the Common Use & Benefit of my sd Son James & my two Sons, Isaac & Samuel, their Heirs & Assigns for Ever Also I give & Devise unto my Son Isaac Penrose & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever All that Messuage

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

or Tenement, Wharf, Store & Lot of Ground on the North side of my sd Son James's Lot, containing in breadth on Delaware River Fifty six feet or thereabouts, & extending Westward to the middle or half way between Swanson Street & Front Street continued, with the appurtenances, Also I give & Devise unto my Son Samuel Penrose & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever, All that Smith's Shop Wooden Tenement Store Wharf & Lot of Ground on the north side of my sd Son Isaac's Lot, containing in breadth on Delaware River fifty six feet or thereabouts & extending Westward to the Middle or half Way between Swanson Street & Front Street continued, with the appurtenances. And my Mind, Will & Order is that out of & from the East End of the aforesd ten feet & one half alley, another Alley or Passage of seventeen feet in breadth, shall Extend northwd across the respective Lots of my sd Sons Isaac & Samuel and that Each of them, my sd two Sons Isaac & Samuel, shall leave out five feet three Inches of their respective Lots for another Alley or Passage to Extend from the Middle of the sd Seventeen feet Passage as far Eastward as their Wharf's now Extend, To be held in Common between them For Ever. Also I give & devise unto my Son Jonathan Penrose & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever, all those my Lots of Ground 'on the West Side of Front Street, aforesd Containing in breadth on sd Front Street fifty seven feet or thereabouts, and on Second Street Continued Southward One hundred & Six feet or thereabouts, bounded Eastward by sd Front Street, Northward partly by a twenty foot Alley, & Westward with sd Second Street with the appurtenances, Moreover I give & devise unto my sd Son Jonathan & to his Heirs & Assigns for Ever All that my undivided moiety or Equal half part of a Wooden Tenement & Lot or Lots of Ground on the West side of Second Street Continued Northward beyond the City of Philadelphia Containing in Breadth thirty eight feet or thereabouts & in length or depth fifty feet or thereabouts which I hold in Common with William Coats. And as for & concerning the Rest & Residue of my Lands in Wiccacoe, or Moyamensing Township, which I purchased in Common with Philip Hulbeart, & since devided, my five acres of land in Passyunck, which I purchased of Isaac Roberts, And all other my Real Estate Whatsoever or Wheresoever, my mind & Will is, that the Same Shall be Equally divided between my sd five sons their Respective Heirs & Assigns for Ever, when & as soon, but not before, as my Son Isaac Shall attain the age of twenty one years, And in the mean time my Executors hereinafter named Shall receive the rents, issues & profits thereof for the use and benefit of my sd Five Sons part & share alike Provided always nevertheless that if my beloved Wife Sarah Shall be minded or desirous to live & Dwell in the Messuage or Tenement herein before devised unto my sd Son Isaac, that then & in such Case She my sd Wife Shall have the Use of the same Messuage With that part of the Lot to the Westward thereof She paying unto my Son Isaac Twelve pounds yearly for so long time as she Shall think proper to Live therein, Or if my sd Wife Shall incline to build a Brick Tenement of Two Stories high, with a Cellar underneath on to the North Eastermost part of my sd Son Jona-

SECOND GENERATION.

than's Lot on the West side of Front Street aforesd for herself to live in, then in that Case such Tenement Shall be accordingly Erected, and she Shall have & Enjoy the same with a piece of the sd Lot of about Sixteen feet in Front by about One hundred feet in depth, for & during the term of her Natural Life, & after her decease the same Tenement & piece of Ground shall Revert unto my Son Jonathan his Heirs and Assigns For Ever. Also I give & Bequeath unto my sd Wife Sarah freely and absolutely at her own disposal, all my House hold goods, Household Stuff Plate & Impliments of House hold, also all my Wearing Apparel & a Horse & Cow, And my Mind Will, Order & Desire is that by from or out of my timber Stuff Shipwrights Stock, Utensils, Impliments & appurtenances belonging to my Trade, and by & from the Services & Labour of my apprentices & Negrows, and out of the profits arising by The vessel I am now Building or any other Vessel that may be set up, during the Minority of my Son James who shall Carry on my Trade until his full age, my Executors hereinafter named, or the Survivors or Survivor of them Shall in the first Place run out & Extend a pier or Wharf at the South East end of my sd Son Samuel's lot of Twenty eight feet in breadth by eighty five or ninety feet into Delaware for the Use of him my sd Son Samuel And in the Next Place Shall Erect & Build, if my Wife Desires it, the Tenement aforesd on my sd Son Jonathan's Lot, for her to Live in, And the overplus, if any, arising from my Trade when my Son James attains Twenty one years, to go to & be divided in the same manner as the residuary part of my Personal Estate is herein after Directed But when my Son James attains that Age, he shall have my Negro Man Peter, and then my Son Thomas shall have my Negro Man named Abraham, And I Nominate constitute & appoint my sd Wife Sarah, my Trusty faithful & esteemed friend Joseph Richardson of the City of Philada^a, Merchant, & my two Sons Thomas & James to be Executors of this my Last Will & Testament. And I give and Bequeath unto him my sd Executor Joseph Richardson his Executors & Administrators all & Singular the rest residue and remainder of my Goods Wares, Merchandise ships, Vessels, Monies, Chattels, Effects and Personal Estate, whatsoever or wheresoever Upon Special Trust and Confidence, nevertheless & to the uses Intents & Purposes hereinafter mentioned, declared & expressed, that is to say, To put & place out Twelve hundred and fifty pounds part thereof, at Interest upon Land Security in the City and County of Philada^a, and the Interest thereof yearly to pay unto my sd Wife, Sarah, for & During the term of her Natural Life and after her Decease to pay & divide the sd Principal sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds unto & among my sd five sons part & share alike, And upon this further trust & Confidence that he the sd Joseph Richardson his Executors & Admins, shall pay the following Legacies, to wit: Unto my Son Thomas, Four Hundred pounds; unto my Son James, Four hundred pounds; unto my Son Samuel, Five hundred and Seventy-five pounds, and unto my son Jonathan, Eight hundred and Twenty-five pounds, to be paid unto them Severally & respectively, as they severally & respectively attain the age of Twenty one years, And in the meantime

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

to be put & place out at Interest by the sd Joseph Richardson, his Executors or Admins, for the benefit & Use of my sd sons respectively, But if it Shall happen that the sd residum of my personal Estate Shall fall Short of or be insufficient in paying such Legacies unto my sd sons, then in that Case one fifth Part of such deficiency shall be Deducted from & taken out of their several Legacies aforesd, And if it Shall happen that there be more than sufficient to Answer the purposes aforesd, the overplus Shall be Equally divided among my children, And my Mind & Will further is that if it shall happen the Security or Securities by him, the sd Joseph Richardson to be taken for any Monies by him to be placed at Interest Shall prove defective nevertheless the sd Joseph Richardson shall not be Accountable, And it is my desire that the Ship Britannia, wherein I am Concerned Shall proceed on her now intended Voyage. And all other Vessels and Ships wherein I am concerned shall proceed on one other Voyage, at the end whereof I direct that they be sold to my Executors, and in the meantime to make and Cause to be made full Insurance on the sd Vessels. Also my Will is that my Wife shall receive twenty five pounds a year from out of each of my two Sons, Isaac & Jonathan's Estate till they attain the Age of fifteen years respectively, for their Maintenance, &c., and fifteen pounds a year from each of their Estates and also fifteen pounds a year from the Estate of my Son Samuel until they respectively attain the age of twenty one years, for their Cloathing & Schooling and what I have herein before given my sd Wife is and Shall be taken in lieu of & as full compensation & Satisfaction for her Dower or Thirds in my Estate, both real and personal and I declare it to be my Will that if either of my Sons Shall happen to dye under the Age of twenty one years & without Lawful Issue, then the Estate both real and Personal of such so dying Shall go to & be Equally divided beween the survivor or survivors of them my sd Sons, their & his Heirs & Assigns for Ever part & Share alike.

"And I revoke all former Wills & Testaments by me made & do declare this only to be my Last Will & Testament, In Witness whereof, I, the sd Thomas Penrose, the Testator, have set my hand & seal the Eighth Day of November in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty-seven.

"THOMAS PENROSE.

"Signed, Sealed, Published & Declared by the sd Thomas Penrose the Testator, for & as his Last Will & Testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto Subscribed our names as Witnesses of the same, in his presence & at his request. The Testator first giving unto his son James, when he attains full age, all his apprentices & all the Tools of his Trade hereby desiring James to take care of & be Kind to the apprentices & compleat them in the Knowledge of the Trade.

"BARTHW PENROSE
"LESTER FALKNER } Witnesses."
"JNO. RIELY

SECOND GENERATION.

Mr. Penrose was an Episcopalian, and was actively identified with Christ Church, and took a prominent part in the founding of St. Peter's Church—the second Episcopal church in Philadelphia. He signed the petition to the Penns asking for a lot of ground on which to build an edifice for the latter church, and when the lot, at Third and Pine Streets, was granted for that purpose, he was named in the deed of grant as one of the trustees of the property, but did not live to see the building erected.

He married, 21 October, 1731, Sarah, daughter of John Coats* by his wife Mary Heele. Mrs. Penrose died, 7 July, 1777, aged 63 years. She married (2) 1 March, 1763, Captain Lester Falkner, who died 8 August, 1766, and she married (3), 24 April, 1770, Anthony Duche.

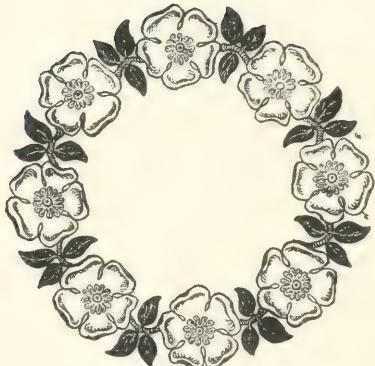
Issue, born at Philadelphia:

28. BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE,³ born 11 August, 1732; died 11 January, 1736-37.
29. THOMAS PENROSE,³ born 22 January, 1733-34; died 28 November, 1815; married Ann Dowding.
30. JOHN PENROSE,³ born 9 April, 1736; buried 16 August, 1747.
31. JAMES PENROSE,³ born 23 February 1737-38; died 7 September, 1771; married Sarah Biddle.
32. MARY PENROSE,³ born 10 January, 1740; died 15 February, 1740.
33. SAMUEL PENROSE,³ born 11 November, 1742; died in 1796; married (1) Ann Fleeson; (2) Sarah Moulder.
34. BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE,³ born 6 September, 1745; died 3 September, 1746.
35. WILLIAM PENROSE,³ buried 10 October, 1749. He is called in Christ Church records "son of Thomas," but is not named in the family records, and it is suggested that he may have been a son of Bartholomew Penrose, Jr.

* JOHN COATS was a brick-manufacturer at Philadelphia, and died there, 16 March, 1760, aged 76 years. He married Mary, daughter of Warwick and Dorothy Heele (now Hale). Mary wife of John Coats, died 10 September, 1752, aged 63 years, and both she and her husband were buried in Christ Church burying-ground. Mr. Coats, in his will dated 7 December, 1754, names children; Warwick, Isaac, Rebecca Shute, Abraham, John, Jane Knox, Sarah Penrose, and Mary Dutton, and Hannah Dennis, and sons-in-law Richard Dennis, Thomas Penrose, and Thomas Shute. The son Warwick Coats was a ship-builder, and built the gunboat Burke for the Pennsylvania Navy in the Revolution, and was the father of Captain Warwick Coats, Jr., who commanded a company of Philadelphia troops in the Revolution. Mary Coats, eldest daughter of Warwick, Sr., married Thomas Plumsted, son of Honorable William Plumsted, who was three times mayor of Philadelphia.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

36. ISAAC PENROSE,³ born 1 March, 1746-47; died 16 January, 1784;
married (1) Cassandra Hall; (2) Ann
37. BENJAMIN PENROSE,³ born 30 October, 1749; died 30 October, 1750,
according to family records; but Christ Church records note his burial
under date of 24 August, 1751.
38. JONATHAN PENROSE,³ born 10 July, 1752; died 1 April, 1801; married
Ann Rowan.



THIRD GENERATION.



13. JOSEPH MATHER,³ son of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 28 September, 1728; died there, 12 March, 1810; married, 3 September, 1756, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller, and widow of John Barge.

Issue:

39. RICHARD MATHER,⁴ born 6 July, 1757; died young.
40. SARAH MATHER,⁴ twin of Richard, born 6 July, 1757; married, 5 May, 1779, Isaac Shoemaker,* who dying shortly afterwards, she married Hugh Evans, by whom she had issue: (41) THOMAS EVANS.⁵ (42) JOSEPH M. EVANS.⁵ (43) WILBUR EVANS.⁵ (44) THOMAS EVANS,⁵ the first Thomas having died in infancy.
45. ANN MATHER,⁴ married Edward Ambler, by whom she had issue:
(46) ISAAC AMBLER.⁵ (47) ELIZABETH AMBLER.⁵ (48) WILLIAM AMBLER.⁵ (49) ANN AMBLER.⁵ (50) ANDREW AMBLER.⁵ (51) EDWARD AMBLER.⁵ (52) SARAH AMBLER.⁵ (53) HANNAH AMBLER.⁵ (54) ANN ELIZABETH AMBLER.⁵

14. BARTHOLOMEW MATHER,³ son of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 15 January, 1729-30; married, 19 November, 1754, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Livezey; died 21 June, 1795. Mr. Mather was a wheelwright, and landowner, and was taxed with a one-half interest in a saw and grist mill.

Issue, born at Cheltenham:

55. THOMAS MATHER,⁴ born 22 June, 1756; married, 1 July, 1779, Rachel daughter of Isaac Leech, of Cheltenham, and great-granddaughter of Toby Leech, Sr., Esq. They had issue, three children: (56) ISAAC MATHER.⁵ (57) MARTHA MATHER.⁵ (58) BARTHOLOMEW MATHER,⁵ who married, 14 April, 1808, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Shoemaker.
59. RICHARD MATHER,⁴ born 31 May, 1764; married, Sarah,† daughter of Jonathan Thomas, and had ten children: (60) BARTHOLOMEW MATHER.⁵ (61) THOMAS MATHER.⁵ (62) PENROSE MATHER.⁵

* Son of John Shoemaker, of Cheltenham.

† Sister of the wife of Benjamin, uncle of Richard Mather.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

- (63) GEORGE MATHER.⁵ (64) MARTHA MATHER.⁵ (65) LYDIA C. MATHER.⁵ (66) SARAH MATHER.⁵ (67) ANN T. MATHER.⁵ (68) MCILVAINE MATHER.⁵ (69) ROBERT MATHER.⁵

15. ELIZABETH MATHER,³ daughter of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 29 February, 1731-2; died 26 December, 1781; married, 11 April, 1756, Nathan Thomas; born 1721; died 1796.

Issue:

70. RACHEL THOMAS,⁴ born 21 July, 1757; died unmarried.
 71. SARAH THOMAS,⁴ born 5 February, 1759; died unmarried.
 72. ISAAC THOMAS,⁴ born 1762; died 7 January, 1830; married, 19 October, 1786, Ann, daughter of John Roberts.
 73. JOSEPH THOMAS,⁴ born 20 June, 1760; died May, 1798; married, 20 May, 1790, Rebecca Cottman.
 74. JACOB THOMAS,⁴ born 20 January, 1768; died 14 October, 1854; married, 28 April, 1793, Ann Johnson, by whom he had nine children, the youngest of whom (75) LUCRETIA ELEANOR THOMAS,⁵ married as second husband, William Hart Carr and by him had (76) JOSEPHINE STOKES CARR,⁶ of Philadelphia, who has taken a deep interest in collecting material relating to the Mather family.
 77. NATHAN THOMAS,⁴ born 30 October, 1770.
 78. JOHN THOMAS,⁴ born 22 March, 1774; married, 29 March, 1810, Elizabeth Hart.
 79. ELIZABETH THOMAS,⁴ born 20 May, 1778; died 21 January, 1863; married, 12 December, 1799, Samuel Ruth.
18. BENJAMIN MATHER,³ son of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 15 November, 1737; married, 17 June, 1778, Ann, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia. Mr. Mather resided in Cheltenham, and was a member of Abington Monthly Meeting, where his marriage took place.

Issue, born at Cheltenham:

80. JONATHAN MATHER,⁴ born 8 August, 1779; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tyson, of Edge Hill, Montgomery County, and had issue: (81) SARAH T. MATHER⁵ who married Newlin Schofield. (82) MARY ANN MATHER.⁵ (83) THOMAS T. MATHER⁵ who married

THIRD GENERATION.

- Rachel Nicholson. (84) HANNAH MATHER.⁵ (85) ELEANOR MATHER.⁵
86. SARAH MATHER,⁴ born 13 October, 1781; married, 17 November, 1808, Jonathan Thomas, and had issue: (87) ANN THOMAS.⁵ (88) RICHARD THOMAS.⁵ (89) HANNAH THOMAS.⁵ (90) JANE THOMAS.⁵ (91) ELIZABETH THOMAS.⁵
92. RICHARD MATHER,⁴ born 26 September, 1783; married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Longstreth. Issue: (93) ANN MATHER.⁵ (94) CHARLES L. MATHER.⁵ (95) PHINEAS MATHER.⁵ (96) SUSANNA MATHER.⁵ (97) BENJAMIN MATHER.⁵ (98) SARAH B. MATHER.⁵ (99) JOSEPH MATHER.⁵
100. BENJAMIN MATHER,⁴ born 5 March, 1786; married, 14 December, 1809, Catharine, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Rowland, and had issue: (101) MARY MATHER.⁵ (102) ROWLAND MATHER.⁵ (103) ANN MATHER.⁵ (104) RICHARD MATHER.⁵ (105) ELIZABETH R. MATHER.⁵ (106) SARAH R. MATHER.⁵ (107) BENJAMIN MATHER.⁵ (108) SARAH K. MATHER.⁵
109. JOSEPH T. MATHER,⁴ born 4 July, 1793; married Ann Williams, daughter of Dr. John Moore, of Philadelphia. Issue: (110) CATHARINE M. MATHER.⁵ (111) ANN T. MATHER.⁵ (112) EMILY R. MATHER.⁵ (113) HANNAH P. MATHER.⁵
20. ISAAC MATHER,³ son of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania, 9 September, 1741; died 4 December, 1808; married at Abington Meeting, 17 May, 1770, Mary, daughter of Joshua Morris, of Abington; born 19 February, 1748-49.
- Issue:
114. SUSANNA MATHER⁴; died in infancy.
115. MARY MATHER⁴; married one Trimble, by whom she had issue.
116. JOSEPH MATHER⁴; married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Williams, by whom she had issue.
117. JOHN MATHER⁴; died 8 July, 1865, aged 90 years; married Martha T., daughter of Zebulon Potts. Issue: (118) ISAAC MATHER.⁵ (119) EDWARD MATHER.⁵ (120) JOHN MATHER.⁵ (121) MARTHA MATHER.⁵ (122) DANIEL MATHER.⁵ (123) REBECCA MATHER.⁵ (124) ELIZABETH H. MATHER.⁵ (125) CHARLES MATHER.⁵ (126) JANE MATHER.⁵ (127) ANN MATHER.
128. SARAH MATHER⁴; died in infancy.
129. JOSHUA MATHER⁴; died in infancy.
130. CHARLES MATHER,⁴ born 20 February, 1784; died 12 November,

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

1830; married 12 May, 1807, Jane,* daughter of Job and Mary Roberts; born 1 March, 1785; died 1 February, 1847. Issue: (131) JOB R. MATHER.⁵ (132) MARY M. MATHER.⁵ (133) HANNAH B. MATHER.⁵ (134) JANE MATHER.^{5*} (135) SUSANNA MATHER.^{5†} (136) LETITIA MATHER.⁵ (137) CHARLES MATHER.⁵ (138) LYDIA MATHER.

22. HANNAH MATHER,³ daughter of Richard Mather by his wife Sarah Penrose,² was born at Cheltenham, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, 12 July, 1747; married at Abington Meeting, 21 May, 1778, Jonathan Jarrett, of Warminster, Bucks County, son of John Jarrett of that place.

Issue:

139. JOHN JARRETT,⁴ born in 1779; married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Lukens, and had issue: (140) JONATHAN JARRETT.⁵ (141) ANN JARRETT.⁵ (142) JANE JARRETT.⁵ (143) MARY JARRETT.⁵ (144) HANNAH JARRETT.⁵ (145) TACY JARRETT.⁵ (146) WILLIAM L. JARRETT.⁵
147. RICHARD JARRETT,⁴ married Gainor, daughter of Samuel Penrose ‡ by his wife Sarah Roberts, and had issue: (148) HANNAH JARRETT,⁵ died young. (149) HANNAH JARRETT.⁵ (150) SARAH P. JARRETT.⁵ (151) SAMUEL JARRETT.⁵ (152) ABEL P. JARRETT.⁵ (153) ELIZABETH JARRETT.⁵ (154) REBECCA JARRETT.⁵ (155) DAVID JARRETT.⁵ (156) MORRIS P. JARRETT.⁵
157. ISAAC JARRETT,⁴ married Mary Lukens.
158. JONATHAN JARRETT,⁴ married Hannah Lukens.

23. Colonel JOSEPH PENROSE,³ eldest child and only son of Bartholomew Penrose,² Jr., by his wife Mary Kirll, was born at Philadelphia, in 1738, and died 15 February, 1784. He was prominently identified with the Revolutionary cause. In 1775 he was chosen second-major of the First Battalion Bucks County Associators, and on 4 January, 1776, he was elected by Congress

* JANE MATHER⁵ was born 24 March, 1817, and married, 6 March, 1838, Benjamin G. Foulke, Esq. For an account of his ancestry and their descendants, see "Old Richland Families," pages 154-5. Their son, Job Roberts Foulke, Esq., is the Trust Officer of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

† SUSANNA MATHER⁵ married, 17 November, 1844, Samuel J. Levick, a prominent Quaker minister, whose son, Lewis J. Levick, resides at Philadelphia, and is president of the Crew Levick Co.

‡ SAMUEL PENROSE was of the Bucks County family of Penroses, whose connection, if any, with the Penroses of Philadelphia has not been ascertained.

THIRD GENERATION.

lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, under Colonel Robert Magaw. This battalion was recruited under resolution of Congress of 9 December, 1775, for the term of one year. In June, 1776, it was ordered to New York, where it arrived later in that month, and immediately became employed in the construction of Fort Washington. The regiment later participated in the movements of the army in and about New York, but finally came to disaster, in November, 1776, at the capture of Fort Washington by the British. Prior to this event, however, Congress had taken notice of Colonel Penrose's merits as an officer, and promoted him to the colonelcy of the Tenth Pennsylvania Continental Line, which regiment was raised under a resolution of Congress, of 16 September, 1776. Colonel Penrose continued in such command until 7 March, 1777, when he tendered his resignation. He was a high-spirited man, and was moved to give up his commission because of what he deemed an injustice done him in a matter of rank, as appears from his letter, which reads:

“Philadelphia Barracks, March 7, 1777.

“Gentlemen: The Field Officers Rank being settled, and Colonel Johnston taking rank above me, who has not been appointed to a Regiment above Ten days, and most of the Council no that when I first came to Philadelphia from Camp, I offered to give the Regiment up to Colonel Johnston, and it was not excepted of—and now to be commanded by him, is what I cannot think of putting up with as an officer. You'll please to consider the Tenth Regiment as being without a Colonel. Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for the honour you did me, in appointed me to the Regiment, in the beginning, and shall be ever acknowledg'd by your very humble servant.

“JOSEPH PENROSE.

“To the Honorable President and Council.”

Colonel Penrose was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Colonel Hazlett, and Captain Anthony Wayne Morris, who fell at the battle of Princeton. He was a man of considerable estate, and was ready to risk not only his life in the cause of Independence, but his estate as well, as is shown by his action just prior to his appointment at the head of the Tenth Pennsylvania

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Continental Line. The State was at that time greatly in need of money to assist in the work of obtaining enlistments for her Continental regiments; and, to meet the exigency, a number of prominent citizens came forward and loaned money to the State, the terms of their subscriptions reading thus:

"We, the subscribers, anxious to promote the public service, and especially to recruit the line of this State with Soldiers to be raised during the War, do, in order to provide a Fund for that purpose, agree to lend to David Rittenhouse, Esquire, Treasurer of the State, the several sums of Money to our respective Names, to be repaid in the same specie of money as advanced by us, with interest." *

Colonel Penrose subscribed £1000 to the loan, there being but one larger subscription. He was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, which organization he joined in 1768. He appears to have had the following

Issue:

159. MARGARET PENROSE,⁴ married, 1 May, 1797, Edward Campbell.
160. ELIZABETH PENROSE.⁴
161. ABRAHAM PENROSE,⁴ died circa 1801, leaving a widow, Mary, and daughter Margareta.
24. SARAH PENROSE,³ daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, Jr.,² by his wife Mary Kirll, was born at Philadelphia, circa 1743; died 21 March, 1791; married, 16 October, 1767, Abraham Robinson, Esq., who was born at Naaman's Creek, New Castle County, Delaware, about 1740, and died there, 4 March, 1787; son of Thomas Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Sharp. In a deed of 22 January, 1772, Abraham Robinson is styled "of Philadelphia, merchant," and was probably then engaged in business in that city, but residing at his seat on Naaman's Creek. He was prominent in the public affairs of Delaware. In 1774 he became a justice of the peace for New Castle County, and in 1776 was elected one of the representatives of that county to the first Legislature of Delaware, and a member of the Committee

* Pennsylvania Archives, sec. ser. i, 620.

GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

1276. 17. FEBRUARY, 1894.



THIRD GENERATION.

of Safety. He was one of those appointed to sign the Continental Bills of Credit, and in 1777 was commissioned Fourth Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court for New Castle County, and in 1781, Third Justice.*

Issue:

162. THOMAS ROBINSON,⁴ born 29 July, 1768; died 17 May, 1847; married Catharine Graham.
163. MARY ROBINSON,⁴ born 18 November, 1770; died in 1838; married James McIlvaine.
164. MARGARET ROBINSON,⁴ born 1 September, 1772; died in 1833.
165. JOSEPH PENROSE ROBINSON,⁴ born 26 October, 1774.
166. SARAH PENROSE ROBINSON,⁴ born 16 March, 1776; died 11 June, 1846; married Thomas Perkins.
167. JANE ROBINSON,⁴ born 24 November, 1777; died in 1855 or 1856, without issue; married Captain William Graham, brother of Catharine Graham above named. Captain Graham was a prominent member of the Delaware County bar, and an officer in the Pennsylvania militia, serving in the Whiskey Insurrection. He was born in 1766, and died in 1821.
168. ANTHONY WAYNE ROBINSON,⁴ born 17 September, 1780; died 30 March, 1840; married Sarah Adams.
169. PENROSE ROBINSON,⁴ born 15 November, 1782; died in 1846; married Janet Bayly.
170. JULIANA ROBINSON,⁴ born 5 October, 1784; died 16 January, 1867; married David Hoopes.
27. MARY PENROSE,³ daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, Jr.,² by his wife Mary Kirll, was born at Philadelphia in 1749; died at "Waynesborough," Chester County, Pennsylvania, 18 April, 1793. She married, 25 March, 1766, Major-General Anthony Wayne; born at "Waynesborough," 1 January, 1745; died at Presque Isle, Erie County, Pennsylvania, 15 December, 1796. General Wayne was a son of Captain Isaac Wayne by his wife Elizabeth Iddings. He was educated at the Philadelphia Academy, and became a land surveyor. Upon his marriage, he settled on a farm in his native county, but continued to follow

* "General George Washington was a frequent guest at his house (at Naaman's Creek) and it is said that on the occasion of one of these visits he was so much pleased with a new seedling pear that it was named for him, and that thus originated the celebrated Washington pear." (Scharff's "History of Delaware," 9c8.)

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

his profession as surveyor, and filled several local offices. He was one of the first in his county to show a disposition to resist the acts of the British Ministry with force, and at the outbreak of the Revolution he became the leader in his county of that movement. He was chairman of the County Committee which proposed the resolutions condemning the course of the Ministry, adopted by the freemen of that county on 13 July, 1774, and was also chairman of the committee appointed to carry out the recommendations of the Assembly in reference to a military organization and non-importation agreement. He was a member of the Provincial Convention which met at Philadelphia in January, 1775, to encourage domestic manufactures, in anticipation of the effect of the non-importation of English goods, and he was the author of the proposition in May, 1775, that the freemen of Chester County should be organized for military purposes. In June he became a member of the Provincial Committee of Safety; in July a member of the Provincial Convention, and in October a member of the Committee of Correspondence. During the latter year he devoted much time to the study of works on the art of war, and to drilling such of his neighbors as he could inspire with his own feelings, and to raising a regiment for immediate service. In the latter work he was so successful that by the close of the year the ranks of the regiment were filled, and on the recommendation of the Committee of Safety he was, 3 January, 1776, appointed its colonel. During the spring of that year his regiment was sent with the other Pennsylvania regiments to reinforce the army in Canada under Generals Montgomery and Arnold, which had been repulsed at Quebec. He was engaged in the battle of Three Rivers, and, although wounded and defeated, he withdrew his troops creditably, and concentrated his forces at Ticonderoga, where he was ordered to assume charge. On 21 February, 1777, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Continental Army, and joined the army under General Washington in New Jersey. During the summer of that year

THIRD GENERATION.

he was constantly on the alert, engaged in driving the enemy from that State, and his "bravery and good conduct" were publicly testified to by General Washington. At the battle of Brandywine he commanded a division, and was charged with the defence of Chadd's Ford, where he opposed the passage of the river by Baron von Knyphausen with the Hessians. After fighting all day he effected a successful retreat. General Wayne led the attack at Warren Tavern a few days later, and then had command of a flying detachment of 1,500 men, for the purpose of harassing the British rear; but he was attacked near Paoli by superior numbers on the night of 20 September. He quickly formed his division, and, while his right sustained a fierce attack, a retreat was directed by the left, and the whole formed again not far from the ground on which they were attacked. He was with the right wing at Germantown, and carried the position that was assigned to him to take, driving the enemy back more than two miles, when the Americans, having failed in their purpose, retreated. During the winter of 1777-78 he rendered valuable service in the work of supplying the army at Valley Forge, and in March, 1778, made a successful raid into the British lines, capturing horses, cattle, and other material. After the British evacuated Philadelphia, Wayne hung on their rear, realizing the truth of what had been said of him early in the war, that "where Wayne went there was a fight always; that was his business." At Monmouth, General Wayne was the first to attack, but was ordered to retreat by General Charles Lee. After Washington had assumed command, Wayne came up with his troops and gave victory to the Americans. Colonel Henry Monckton, perceiving that the fate of the conflict depended upon driving Wayne away or capturing him, led his troops in a bayonet charge, in which almost every British officer was killed, including the leader. After this the British fell back, and in the night silently retreated. During the summer of 1779, Washington organized a corps of light infantry, placing General

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Wayne in command. Wayne's most distinguished single service was in the storming and capture of Stony Point, on 15 July, 1779, for which achievement Congress voted him a gold medal, and the thanks of that body, a similar testimonial being given him by the assembly of his native State.

On 1 January, 1781, 1,300 men of the Pennsylvania Line mutinied; but General Wayne, by his tact, arranged the matter peaceably, to the advantage of the government and the satisfaction of the troops. Soon afterward he was sent by Washington to join Lafayette, who was then operating against Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. At Jamestown Ford, the British appeared to be falling back to avoid Lafayette, and Wayne attacked by Lafayette's orders, but found that he was confronted by the entire British force. Unable to retreat, he at once charged the enemy, and fell back after disconcerting a projected manœuvre against Lafayette. This action at Green Springs on 6 July, 1781, demonstrated Wayne's great ability as a general, in that he turned almost a positive defeat into a success.

General Wayne was actively engaged in the investment and capture of Yorktown, where the first parallel was opened by him and General James Clinton with six regiments on 6 October, 1781, and five days later the second parallel was begun by the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, covered by two battalions under the command of Wayne. In the attack on the 14th, he supported the French troops with his Pennsylvania regiments. After the surrender he was sent to join General Nathaniel Greene in South Carolina, and on doing so, was given command of a small force and sent to Georgia to rescue that State from the enemy. In this he was successful after a campaign of only a few weeks, in which he fought three battles, being victorious in each. His achievements here won for him the gratitude of the people of that State, and moved the legislature of Georgia to pass a resolution complimenting him on his campaign, and to appropriate 4000 guineas for the purchase of an estate for him in any part of

THIRD GENERATION.

the State he might select. General Wayne named the locality, and eight hundred and forty acres of land was secured to him.

When Charleston, South Carolina, was evacuated by the British, 14 December, 1782, General Wayne took possession of that city, which was the last military service he performed in the Revolutionary War. On 10 October, 1783, he was brevetted major-general, about which time he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed civil life.

In 1783 and 1784, General Wayne was a member of the Council of Censors, and from 1784 until 1786 was a member of the Assembly. In 1787 he was a member of the Convention called in Pennsylvania to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and was an active champion of its adoption. He was elected from Georgia to Congress, and served from 21 October, 1791, to 21 March, 1792, when his seat was contested and Congress declared it vacant, the House of Representatives declaring all the election proceedings void and ordering that a new election take place. General Wayne declined to be a candidate at the new election.

In April, 1792, General Wayne was appointed by President Washington commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, with the rank of major-general. His services from this time forward are thus recounted in the sketch of his life printed in "Appleton's Cyclopedic of American Biography":

"Certain of the Indian tribes of the northwest, instigated by the British, refused to cease hostilities after the peace of 1783, and previous attempts by Gen. Josiah Harmer and Gen. Arthur St. Clair at subjugating the savages had failed, Wayne collected an adequate force, and, conscious that failure in negotiating with the Indians would be followed by immediate hostilities on the frontiers, spent more than a year in drilling the troops and training them for the peculiar service for which they were required. In the autumn of 1793 he marched into the northwest, and near Greenville, Ohio, built a stockade which he called Fort Recovery. He pushed on during the following summer through the wilderness toward Maumee River, and at its junction with the Auglaize he built Fort Adams, as an intermediate post. In August he went down the Maumee with 1,000 men, and encamped near a British post at the foot of the

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Maumee rapids, called Fort Miami. Here Gen. Wayne, with a force ample to destroy the Indians in spite of British influence, offered them peace if they would lay down their weapons. On their refusal he advanced to the head of the rapids, and on 20 August, at Fallen Timbers, attacked and defeated the Indians. Almost all the dead warriors were found with British arms. After laying their country waste he moved up to the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, where he built a strong fortification which he called Fort Wayne. He spent the winter in Greenville, where, on 3 August, 1795, was signed a treaty with the Indians, in which twelve tribes participated. A lasting peace followed, and a large territory was acquired by the United States. Wayne returned on a visit to Pennsylvania, and was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians of the northwest, and to take possession of all the forts that had been held by the British in that territory; but, while descending Lake Erie from Detroit, he died from an attack of the gout. Although Washington called him 'prudent,' Wayne's unexpected success in perilous expeditions won for him his more popular appellation of 'Mad Anthony Wayne.' The title of 'Dandy Wayne' was also applied to him, owing to his constant attention to dress, and in one of his letters to Washington he expressed himself in favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance in preference to poorly clad troops with a greater amount of ammunition. He was called 'Black Snake' by the Indians, perhaps because that reptile will attack any other species and rarely gets the worst of an encounter. After he defeated them in 1794 he was given the name of 'Wind' or 'Tornado,' because 'he was exactly like a hurricane, that drives and tears and prostrates everything before it.' His body was removed from Presque Isle in 1809 by his son, and buried in Radnor churchyard in his native county, where the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati caused a marble monument to be erected, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on 4 July of that year. His portrait was painted by Charles Wilson Peale and by John Trumbull."

After the death of his wife, General Wayne was reported to be engaged to the beautiful Miss Vining, of Delaware.

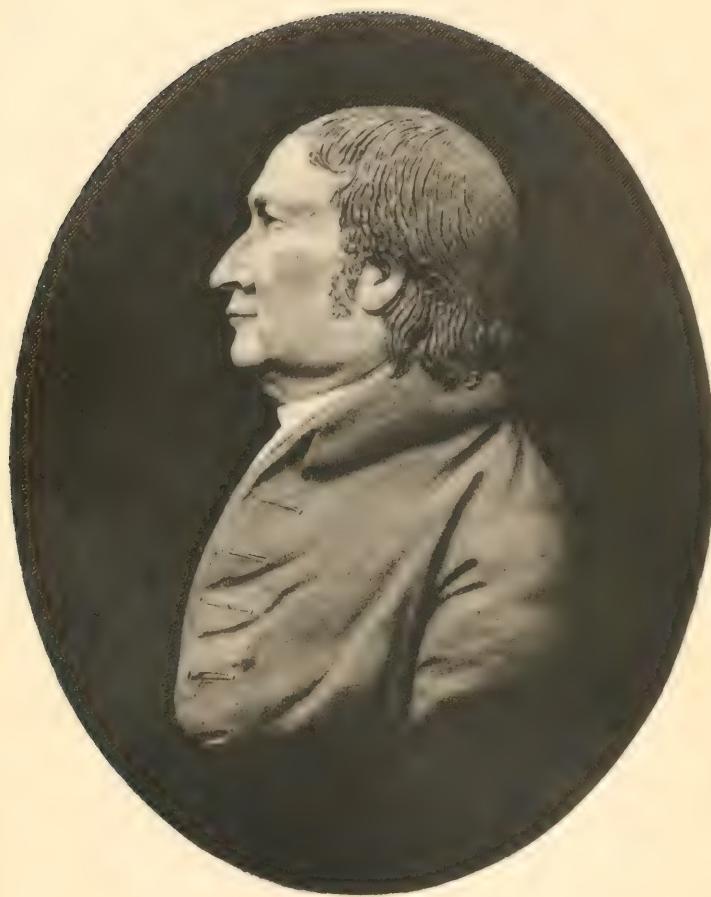
Issue:

171. MARGARETTA WAYNE,⁴ born 1770; died 13 March, 1810; married William Richardson Atlee.
172. ISAAC WAYNE,⁴ born 1768; died 25 October, 1852; married Elizabeth Smith.

29. THOMAS PENROSE,³ son of Thomas Penrose² by his wife Sarah Coats, was born at Philadelphia, 22 January, 1733-34; died there, 28 November, 1815. He was a ship-builder and merchant, being in early life in partnership with his brother,

THOMAS PENROSE, FROM PORTRAIT IN WAX, NOW IN POSSESSION OF CHARLES
PENROSE KEITH, ESQ. (NO. 29).

John Doe, whose address is 123 Main Street, has a dog named "Fido".



THIRD GENERATION.

James Penrose. He was prominent in his day, and manifested a deep interest in public affairs. In 1761 he became a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and from 1786 until 1798 was one of the managers of that institution, and he is said to have been the founder of what are known in Philadelphia as the "Soup Houses," established for the supplying of soup to the poor.* On 5 April, 1762, England's declaration of war against Spain was formally proclaimed at Philadelphia, and the minutes of the Provincial Council of that date thus note the incident:

"At 4 o'clock His Honour, the Governor, being attended at his House by the Council, Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Common Council, Sheriff, and his officers, &c., proceeded to the Court House, where the declaration of War against Spain was proclaimed, and the Governor's Proclamation read by the Secretary, with the usual solemnity, in the presence of a vast concourse of people."

Governor Hamilton's proclamation contained this item:

"And Whereas, His Majesty hath been pleased to order that Letters of Marque of Commissions to privateers be granted in the usual manner, to distress and annoy the Enemy, in their Settlements, Trade & Commerce, I do invite all his Majesty's subjects under my Government, to receive the Benefit

* "Thomas Penrose was the originator of what are now known as the 'Soup Houses,' or 'Kitchens' that in winter supply soup and bread to the poor. While he still carried on his business of ship-building, occurred the most severe winter ever known up to that time (date forgotten), in Philadelphia. I cannot ascertain what year, but am under the impression it was in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

"Outdoor work was impossible, the river so deeply frozen over for many weeks (one account said months) that the 'wood shallops' from New Jersey and Delaware could not sail up the river with the necessary supply of firewood and charcoal. Anthracite was then unknown, and of course there was great suffering among the working classes and the very poor, who usually lived on charity. Mr. Penrose sympathized deeply with their misery, and on reflection, decided that the most effectual way of supplying food to the needy near his home at Penn and Shippen Streets, was to have the great glue kettle used in his shipyard thoroughly cleansed, and a large quantity of what in old times was called 'a good stomachy soup' prepared daily in his shipyard. It was made of fresh and some salt meat, potatoes, beans, a few onions, dry bread crumbs, little dough balls, plenty of seasoning and pot-herbs, and a good portion of this with a suitable ration of brown bread was regularly served to his suffering neighbors with most satisfactory results. But of course no one person could supply all the needy, so others followed his example, the public Soup House of the old District of Southwark was started, and having finally closed his shipyard about that time, he presented the big glue kettle to that institution, and I know that for many years after his decease that substantial piece of ironmongery was used for several months every winter, to the great satisfaction of his only surviving son, Charles Penrose."†

† This note was contributed by Miss Annie Eliza Pennock.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

of this His Majesty's order, by fitting out such Privateers, which may not only be greatly for his Majesty's service, but very advantageous to the adventurers themselves, and I do hereby declare that I will most readily give all the Encouragement & Assistance that in me lies, to every such undertaking." *

Four days after the proclamation, Thomas and James Penrose began the construction of a warship, with a keel of ninety-five feet and beam of thirty-two feet, and in seventy-two days the vessel was launched. She was named "Hero," and put in command of Samuel ap Owen, with a crew of two hundred men, and an armament of twenty-four nine-pounders, and went forth against the Spanish, capturing several prizes.

In 1765 Mr. Penrose became one of the signers to the historic "Non-Importation Agreement," and in 1766 he was chosen one of the port wardens of Philadelphia, which position he held until the Revolution. On 19 May, 1774, the famous Paul Revere, of Boston, arrived in Philadelphia, bringing the news of the passage by Parliament of the bill closing the port of Boston and asking support from Philadelphia for the people of the former city. A call was issued for a public meeting, at the City Tavern on the following evening, which was attended by a large number of patriotic citizens. John Dickinson, author of the "Farmer's Letters," was made chairman of the meeting, and a committee of correspondence, of which Thomas Penrose was a member, was appointed to write to the people of Boston assuring them of sympathy, commending their firmness, declaring their cause that of the colonies, and promising to stand fast for the right. The committee took immediate action in such direction, and later, arranged for a mass-meeting at the "State House Yard" (Independence Square), on 18 June, 1774. The meeting was attended by some eight thousand citizens. John Dickinson and Thomas Willing presided, and the meeting selected a new

* Colonial Records, viii, 706.

THIRD GENERATION.

committee on correspondence, with practical functions of large importance. Mr. Penrose was made a member of the committee, composed of forty-three of the leading men of Philadelphia. One of the first steps taken by the committee was towards calling a convention composed of delegates elected in the several counties of the Province. Such convention,—a noted one in the history of Pennsylvania,—met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, 15 July, following, and remained in session six days. Mr. Penrose was a member of this body, and was continued on the Committee of Correspondence until 5 January, 1775, when it was succeeded by the Council of Safety.

Miss Annie Eliza Pennock, of Philadelphia, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Penrose, has furnished the author with the following interesting story:

"While the British and Hessian troops occupied Philadelphia (1777-78), the Chaplain of a Hessian regiment was quartered in the house of Thomas Penrose, at southeast corner of Penn and Shippen (now Bainbridge) Streets, to the intense dismay of the family, especially his very neat wife, a notable housekeeper of the old-fashioned sort. She fully believed, as did all the Philadelphians, even the Tories, that in manners and customs the Hessians were as 'dreadful as wild beasts, if not worse, because they used what little brains they had to invent even worse sayings and doings than came instinctively into their dirty, ugly heads.' (Quoted from contemporary letter.) But to the great relief of the household, the Chaplain—his name is now forgotten and cannot be ascertained—proved to be a civilized and very worthy gentleman, who gave no trouble, and protected them from the constant abuse and plundering of other citizens by the thievish Hessian and English soldiers. The latter, though bad enough, and much feared, were not nearly so much dreaded as the brutal Hessians. His sympathy was soon warmly roused by the courage and suffering of the 'American rebels,' though he dared not let Count Donop and other Hessian and English commanders know that, and by the time the royal troops left Philadelphia, and he was obliged to go with them, a warm friendship had grown up between him and Mr. and Mrs. Penrose. He was lodged in the second-story front chamber of Thomas Penrose's house at Penn and Shippen Streets, and received there all visitors, friends or strangers, 'so that they might not discommode the family.' Among them were more than a hundred couples (chiefly of the plain people, but some of the better class) who arrived to be married. They came to him because all the patriotic clergy had fled

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

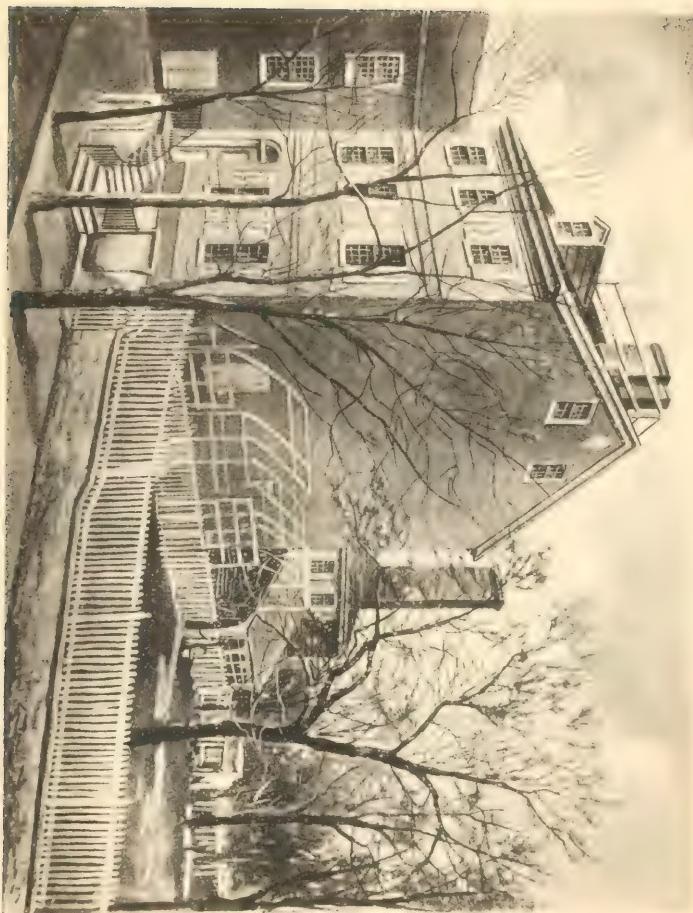
from the city, likewise most of the civil magistrates, and many people would not be united by the hated royalist (Tory) parsons and ‘squires.’ He corresponded with Mr. Penrose after returning to Germany until his death a few years later, and my grandfather, Charles Penrose, then a child, could remember hearing his parents say his letters were written in very good English, and so ‘hearty and friendly.’ Unfortunately they were accidentally destroyed a few years after the war was over. Great was the joy when the English and Hessian troops finally sailed away from Philadelphia, and the American soldiers marched in. The citizens, among them Thomas Penrose and Nancy Dowding his wife, with all their relations and friends could once more enjoy their homes, and bring forth their valuables from some very queer hiding-places. I have often heard that on a sudden alarm in the city (a false report that English troops and their savage Indian allies were very near) Mrs. Thomas Penrose had her silver tea service (we still have some of it) buried deep under a bed of ‘kitchen or pot herbs,’ planted purposely in a flower-bed in the garden on the south side of the Penn Street house. Valuable papers, silver spoons, and other small pieces were cautiously packed among the works of the tall old English-made eight-day clock now in my house, and still an excellent timepiece, substantial enough to last another one hundred and fifty years—it was brought from England in 1752 or ’53, for Thomas and Nancy (or Ann) Dowding Penrose, his wife.”

Miss Pennock has also furnished the following item, relating to the ship “Thomas Penrose,” of which Mr. Penrose was a part owner :

“When the time came to launch and name the ship it was ascertained that Thomas Willing, the eminent merchant, and other owners of the vessel, had employed the eminent wood-carver, William Rush, to carve a life-size bust of Mr. Penrose, which they quietly secured to the ship’s bow just before she was slid down the ways into the Delaware. Mr. Penrose was indignant over the bust, although it was an excellent likeness of him. The ship proved a fast sailer, and traded for a time between Philadelphia and European ports, but after a few years it was captured by the French, in the short war late in the eighteenth century between France and the United States. She was pierced for cannon, named after a French Admiral, the drab coat and vest, copied from the usual attire of Mr. Penrose, painted the naval blue of the French Republic, a pair of gilt epaulettes secured on the shoulders, and she became a very successful French privateer, but was finally captured by an English frigate, while cruising in the English channel, and sailed as an English privateer, still retaining her French name. Some time after the battle of Waterloo she was sold by the English government to a private firm. About 1840, Mr. Charles Penrose, a son of Thomas Penrose, learned that the ship was still in use, and still staunch and sound, and a fast sailer, and, remembering that the portrait bust figure

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS PENROSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PENN AND BAINBRIDGE STREETS. THE SITE IS NOW COVERED BY THE FRANKLIN SUGAR REFINERY.

Response to James Peacock's critique (paper to Paul and Bob
Baker) *Response to James Peacock's critique*
Response to James Peacock's critique



THIRD GENERATION.

head was always considered a good likeness of his father, he made an effort, it is said, to recover the same, but was a few months too late, for the ship had been damaged beyond repair in a collision at sea, and broken up for old timber, and the figure-head could not be found."

Mr. Penrose was identified with St. Peter's Episcopal Church until his widowed mother married Anthony Duché, a relative of the Episcopal divine, Reverend Jacob Duché, which marriage, it is said, led Mr. Penrose to discontinue his attendance at that Church, and to attend Friends' Meeting, although he never became a member of the Society of Friends. His pew at St. Peter's Church continued in the family until a recent date. He was a man of wealth, and left a large estate.

Mr. Penrose married (ceremony by Reverend Michael Schlatter), 7 July, 1757, Ann, daughter of Joseph Dowding, Esq., by his wife Ann Richardson; born 7 September, 1739; died 8 September, 1809. Mr. Dowding* was a lawyer, and

* The following is a copy of a letter written by Joseph Dowding to his parents:

Kent County on Delaware June 9th 1743.

Hon^{ed} & Dear Mother

Your two Letters which Inform me of My Dear Brother Sandys and Sister Rebeccah's Deaths, I recd. I had heard the melancholy news of both before ye rec^t of your Letters, And have been often full of Grief upon the Occasion. God has been pleased since to add to my Affliction, by depriving me of a most dear & Virtuous Consort, who the 27th of January last was a year, Departed this life, occasioned by her miscarriage being abo^t 5 months gone with Child. We were married almost four Years before. She was a Virtuous & Religious, Modest & Ingenious, kind and Affectionate young woman abo^t 30 Years of Age, & Truly Amiable both in Body and Mind, and having for weeks before some Premonition & Apprehension of her approaching End. She bore her Affliction wth great Patience, & with Humble Resignation & Composure, yeilded up her Spirit, into the Hands of the Father of Mercies in hopes of his acceptance for the alone Merits of her Saviour. I trust she is happy! She left Behind her a Good Name, and one Dear Daughter named Ann, who will be Four Years old if she lives till the 7th of Septem^r next. She is a fine fair Child much resembling her Mother both in Feature & Temper. The Lord sanctifie these and all our other Afflictions with which he is pleased to exercise us to our Spiritual Benefit that we may be the better prepared to follow them to the Eternal State when Our God shall please.

Blessed be his Name that I & my little Dau^r are in good health, tho' I am often indisposed by the unwholesomeness of the climate and the fatigues. M^r. Timothy Hansom on his return home. he is my Good Friend and Acquaintance, with whom I boarded Several Years before I married & he has promised to call & see you with this. Please to let me know how my Dear Mother and Sisters do & what Children they have &c. I should take a letter kindly from any of them. To all whom I desire most affectionately to be remembered the Lord Support you, Comfort and direct you, Strengthen your Faith & Confirm your hope and at last bring you & yours—to y^e Heavenly City—where is neither Sin nor Sorrow, but Immortal Bliss! & Eternal peace and Joy! These shall be my Dailey prayers!—I cannot express the Tender and Affectionate Sentiments with which my Breast is filled, at this as well as at other times on your Account.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

in practice in Dover, Kent County, Delaware, where he married Ann, daughter of Judge Richard Richardson, of that county, by his wife Ann, daughter of John Robinson. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, 7 November, 1702, and was a son of Joseph Dowding, Sr., a merchant of Boston (born at Boston 23 July, 1671; died at Salem, New Jersey in 1715), by his wife Ann Sandys, and grandson of Leonard Dowding, of Boston, merchant (died in 1682), by his wife Mercy Paddy. Joseph Dowding and Ann Sandys were married by Rev. Cotton Mather, 21 September, 1694. Ann Sandys was born at Boston, 2 November, 1671, and was a daughter of John Sandys, merchant of Boston, by his wife Ann Manning, and granddaughter of Henry Sandys, of Boston, merchant, by his wife Sybil or Sibilla. Ann Manning, wife of John Sandys, was born at Boston, 13 March, 1652, and was a daughter of Captain John Manning (a prominent merchant of Boston, and an officer in the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company"), by his second wife Ann, daughter of Richard Parker, also a merchant of that city. Mercy Paddy, wife of Leonard Dowding, was a daughter of William Paddy by his wife Alice, daughter of Edward Freeman. William Paddy came to Massachusetts in 1634; was a member of the General Court of Plymouth Colony in 1639; later re-

—my tears almost hinder my enlargeing—I would say many things more but I cannot. I have passed a Bond for M^r Pembertons Debt & taken up your note & mine. The Lord still provide for you & yours and Grant that (altho you should never see my Face again in this World, yet) you meet in a Joyfull Eternity with

Hond^d & Dear Parent

Your most Affectionate Son,

JOSEPH DOWDING JR.

P. S. Mr. Hansom will Let you have Six Bushels of Wheat. I would have sent more but the Vessel could not take it in.

Yo^r ut Supra

J. DOWDING JR.

Let me know if you got any part of my Dr^r Brothers Estate or have his Seal Ring by you. if you have I would willingly by some Opportunity exchange the Value for it. If not please to Send y^e Old Draught of my Coat of Arms if its not lost by M^r Henry Dear Child say it sends its love & Duty to you. J. D.

Kindly remember me to all Relations & friends & I would gladly see them would my Circumstances admit.

THIRD GENERATION.

moved to Boston, where he was a prominent merchant, and a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company."

Issue:

173. SARAH PENROSE,⁴ born 22 August, 1759; died 21 July, 1760.
174. THOMAS PENROSE,⁴ born 27 January, 1761; died unmarried, 8 September, 1794. He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital.
175. JOSEPH PENROSE,⁴ born circa 31 July, 1762; died circa 20 August, 1762.
176. ANN PENROSE,⁴ born 16 July, 1764; died without issue, 6 April, 1793; married, 15 December, 1791, Dr. William Matthews, of Baltimore, Maryland.
177. JOSEPH PENROSE,⁴ born 21 January, 1767; died 2 July, 1767.
178. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁴ born 6 September, 1768; buried 1 December, 1816; married, 22 December, 1795, Hannah or Annah Norwood.
179. MARY PENROSE,⁴ born 8 November, 1769; died 4 August, 1770.
180. JOSEPH PENROSE,⁴ born 7 January, 1771; died unmarried, 6 October, 1802.
181. JAMES PENROSE,⁴ born 2 June, 1772; died, 27 July, 1773.
182. JOHN PENROSE,⁴ born 13 September, 1773; died July, 1774.
183. RICHARD PENROSE,⁴ born 15 March, 1775; died 8 August, 1776.
184. CHARLES PENROSE,⁴ born 14 September, 1776; died 24 June, 1849; married Ann Rowan.

31. JAMES PENROSE,³ son of Thomas Penrose² by his wife Sarah Coats, was born at Philadelphia, 23 February, 1737-38; died there, 7 September, 1771. He was a ship-builder and a shipping merchant, in co-partnership with his brother Thomas, and, like him, became a signer of the famous "Non-Importation Agreement," and a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Miss Annie Eliza Pennock, the grand-niece of James Penrose, thus writes of him: "He was a very handsome man, with the courtly manners of the 'old school,' fond of society, hospitable and generous, hot-tempered, but very popular, and always retained the good-will of friends and neighbors, notwithstanding frequent outbursts of temper." His death is thus noted in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of 12 September, 1771:

"On Saturday last—died, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. JAMES PENROSE, an eminent Ship-builder. A man of great Ingenuity and abilities in his

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Profession, of universal Esteem among all that knew him, and particularly respected by all who were intimate with him. His remains, attended by a vast concourse of respectable inhabitants, of all Denominations, were interred on Sunday evening in Friend's Burying Ground."

He married, 15 March, 1766, Sarah, daughter of John Biddle by his wife Sarah Owen, and a descendant of Honorable William Biddle.* She married (2), 15 August, 1776, John Shaw; (3) Rudolph Tillier; and died 24 October, 1794.

* **WILLIAM BIDDLE** was one of the early proprietors of West Jersey, and was prominent in the founding of that Province. He was born in England, about 1630, and in 1681 emigrated, with his family, to West Jersey, having previously acquired there large landed rights. He was a Quaker, and was persecuted in England on account of his religious faith. At the time he emigrated he was a resident of London, and on his arrival in America he settled at what is now Kingora, about midway between Burlington and Bordentown, New Jersey, where he took up a plantation of five hundred acres on the mainland, and two hundred and seventy-eight acres, the area of an adjacent island, which has since borne the name of Biddle's Island. To this plantation Mr. Biddle gave the name of "Mount Hope."

Mr. Biddle was one of the leading men in the early public affairs of the province, and, in 1682, at the organization of the first governor's council, he became a member of that body, and was also commissioned one of the justices of the peace for Burlington County, and a member of the board of Land Commissioners. He was re-elected to the Council in 1683, 1684, and 1685, and again, in 1701, and during the years 1683, 1684, 1685, 1687, and 1697, he was a member of the Assembly. He was, also, re-commissioned a justice of the peace in 1683, and many years thereafter.

At a meeting of the proprietors of West Jersey, held 14 February, 1687, it was decided to appoint eleven of their number "Commissioners and Trustees" to conduct the business of the proprietors. Mr. Biddle was chosen a member of this board, called the "Council of the Proprietors," and was annually re-elected for many years, being the president of the Council in 1706 and 1707.

In 1703, the provinces of East and West Jersey were united under the name and style of New Jersey, and Mr. Biddle was elected a member of the first Assembly under the government thus formed.

He married in London, England, in February, 1666. Sarah Kemp, who died at her husband's seat, "Mount Hope," 27 April, 1709 in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Mr. Biddle died there, in the early part of 1712, leaving two children: William and Sarah. The latter married (1), William Righton, of Philadelphia; (2), Honorable Clement Plumsted, who was three times mayor of Philadelphia. By his will, Mr. Biddle disposed of over fourteen hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, he being one of the largest landed proprietors in the Province.

WILLIAM BIDDLE, JR., son of Honorable William Biddle by his wife Sarah Kemp, was born in London, England, 4 December, 1669, and came to America with his parents in 1681. Under his father's will he acquired "Mount Hope," and there resided until his death. He appears neither to have sought nor held public office, except that in 1703 he was one of the commissioners chosen by the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, "to secure a survey and deed from the Indians of land above the Falls," which land had been purchased from the latter. He married, 13 December, 1691, Lydia Wardell, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, the ceremony being performed by Lewis Morris, Esq., a justice of the court of Monmouth County, New Jersey. She was a daughter of Eliakim Wardell by his wife Lydia Perkins, and granddaughter of Thomas Wardell, who was living in Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, subsequently removing to Piscataqua, New Hampshire, where he was commissioned a magistrate in 1643, under the Massachusetts

THIRD GENERATION.

Mr. Tillier was a native of Berne, Switzerland, where his family occupied a high social position. He was a man of wealth, and invested largely in lands in various parts of America. In 1788 he went to Europe, to visit his relatives in Switzerland, taking with him his wife, and his stepson, Clement Biddle Penrose. Mrs. Tillier's letters to her family, describing her travels and her stay in Europe, are most interesting. One of them, written at Berne, 20 January, 1789, and addressed to her father; and to her aunt Mary Biddle, reads:

"I refer my much lov'd and Honord Father to my general letter for an account of our voyage & the reception our family gave us, which was as affectionate as we could wish, & indeed we have had more attention from every body than was agreeable to either of us.

"We viewed everything—to satisfie Clement—that Mr. Tillier thought most curious & our short stay would admit. What pleased me most, was the Gobeling, the Hospital of Invalids & the building of the former Military school for Noblemen, begun by Lewis the 14th. At the Gobelins they are weaving Tapestry for the King's Palace. The Shades are equal to any painting in the world. The figures as large as life. One apartment is the History of Queen Hester, the others are Roman pieces. They have been three years at work on this & it is not half finish'd, but will exceed anything of the kind when compleated. The same day visited the Hospital; the structure of the dome in the chapel, is superb & magnificent beyond description of my feeble pen. The silence that reigned in this spacious building, four or five old soldiers at private prayer, the grandeur of the architecture & painting, struck us with reverential

government. By his wife, Lydia Wardell, William Biddle, Jr., had six children, to wit: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Penelope, Joseph, and John.

JOHN BIDDLE, the youngest son of the above-named, was born in 1707, and in early life settled in Philadelphia, where he died in 1790, and where he married, 3 March, 1736, Sarah, daughter of Owen Owen, Esq., high sheriff of Philadelphia County from 1726 until 1729, and coroner of that county from 1729 until 1741. Mrs. Biddle died at Philadelphia, 1 January, 1773. They had five children, namely: Owen, Clement, Sarah, Ann, and Lydia. Colonel OWEN BIDDLE, the eldest son, was a prominent Philadelphian, and filled a conspicuous position in that city during the Revolution, being a member of Committee of Safety, the Pennsylvania Board of War, and Commissary-General of Forage. He was for over forty years a member of the American Philosophical Society, serving nine years as its Secretary, and seventeen years as a councillor. COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE, the youngest son, was also a prominent Philadelphian, and during the Revolution he served as deputy-quartermaster-general of the Continental Army, and became the first Marshal of the United States in Pennsylvania, to which he was appointed by President Washington, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. SARAH BIDDLE, the eldest daughter, married James Penrose, as mentioned in the text. ANN BIDDLE, the next daughter, married General James Wilkinson, of Revolutionary fame, and who later commanded the army of the United States. LYDIA BIDDLE, the youngest daughter of John Biddle, married Dr. James Hutchinson, a noted surgeon of the Revolutionary army.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

awe, of the great ruler of the universe, that poor lame mortals were addressing. The Military School is beautifully situated, a very grand building and paintings; The stairs ornamented with the statues of the greatest men of different ages. I was taken ill of an epidemic disorder that raged in Paris, & insisted on setting off, being sure that fresh air was the only thing to restore me & prevent my belov'd husband & son taking the same disorder, but it was too late, they had recd the infection & was ill a few days after. Notwithstanding there are so many grand edifices gardens and everything you can wish for but pure air, Paris is the dirtiest place in the world. The streets are narrow in general, the houses 4 & 5 stories high & the streets constantly muddy. I will do justice to its inhabitants in saying I never saw people behave at a public place with so much delicacy & true politeness as the Parisianers.

"Clem was very ill on our journey, but as I recovered & could let him lay on my lap, & he was better when travelling, we concluded to proceed on our journey. Mr. T. had the disorder lighter than either of us. We travelled through France in the height of the vintage. The roads were crowded with people loaded with grapes, & each one wore a face of contentment & plenty. Some were gathering, others loading waggons & baskets, singing bowing and curtesying to us for three hundred miles through Champagne, Burgundy and part of French Compt. The roads are paved like our street, trees on each side through Champagne, handsomely trimm'd & vineyards on the side of the road. The fields are not enclosed, except Gentlemens seats with a hedge round the houses. Shepherds keep their flock, & tho not of the Arcadian kind, I wish'd, sick as I was, very much lov'd aunt for your pen to do justice to the countries I pass'd through.

"We now approached the mountains. That of Saline was the first. I thought when near the top that it was too high to be inhabited but found a large well built Town, where the principal Salt Works of France are carried on. In travelling through France you see a great number of thach'd villages as well as well built Towns. We travelled for half a day between two ridges of mountains; had at the same time the view of a dozen ridges inhabited on the sides & many castles on the tops of the mountains, which appeared inaccessible. The road is cut in the side of the mountains wide enough for two carriages to pass. If you look up it is perpendicular five hundred feet, and cast your eyes below on the steep descent it is twice the highth of the Minesink by Reading, & terrifying to behold. Here I was certain of no Inhabitants, but after Assending six Miles found several farms on the very Sumit of the Mountain. We traveled from Mountain to Mountain till we reached the borders of Switzerland, here our name was known at every Inn & great respect paid us, but we soon found the difference of the French & Swiss Public House, the one very dirty & bad entertainment except at large Town, the Swiss were clean a good dish of tea Excellent provision & beds. Clem recovered as soon as he smelt the Air of Switzerland, which pleased his Papa very much. We remained two days at New Chattel. This place is call'd Switzerland, but is only in Alliome. It

THIRD GENERATION.

belongs to the King Prussia with liberty to form their own laws. The Town is built on several eminenc's. The buildings are handsome, and a place of great Trade. It is situated on the side of a large Lake, the best Vine Country we saw. Berne is a very beautiful situation, a kind of Peninsula. The River R runs on the north & south side, this river is about the width of Grey's Ferry, but a more rapid stream. It is a fortified Town, has four entries with double Gates & Centinals constantly at them. Their uniform Red & blue & Red twin'd up with black, which gives them the appearance of British. The streets are broad, extremely Clean with fountains in the Middle of each street & a stream of water running through them. The houses are built of stone, the second story projects over the first & is supported by arches, that you may allways walk dry. There are at the end of the East principal Public Walks that are laid out in grass plots, with trees & green seats, the shape of sofas. It is built on a hill which is wal'd & below the walls are hanging gardens. On the bank of the R it appears another Town. We are so much higher there. The washer women, hatters, diers &c. live. From the south side we have a full view of the glassiers & neighboring hills which are a great distance off. The most noble sight the imagination can paint is the Glasiers appearing above the Clouds. The sun will shine at the top when they are covered with thick Clouds half way down. How often my belov'd Father & aunt do I wish you at this place. My Father was form'd for it. The Old Gentlemen go to the Coffe house at 3 oc. play a party at cards, have the best of eating, return to supper at 8 oclock, dine at one, & we never have the house wash'd. This would be the very thing for my Belov'd Father. I must instruct you how to clean floors, rub them with soft stone cutters stone dry, sweep it off & take wet saw dust rub it on with a hard broom & sweep that off. I never saw such beautiful white floors as we have & this is the Method of Cleaning them. Dont know the use of a house Cloth. If water is spilt they throw saw dust on it & sweep it off. My hand is so numb'd I can hardly hold my pen, therefor must leave off & request my Father to send this letter to aunt Biddle. With affc love to my dear Cousin L. M. P. B. W. B. & all the family, shall write soon to them all. My afft love to L. Spencer, the Miss Cliftons, & Mrs. Beach. Intend writing to them all. Adieu my much lov'd Father and Aunt. May Heavin continue you as blessing to your Family, & may you not forget the Child & neice that loves you sincerely tho distant Hills & seas divide us, her heart is with you. My brother often asks me to tell you he will bring us to pay you & my lov'd much lov'd sister & brother Wilkinson a visit. Tho I write in extreme pain cannot leave off. May you injoy health to answer our letters is my fervent prayer.

"Yr sincere afft child & neice

"SARAH TILLIER."

"Berne, Jan 20th

"If there can be found at any rate the Biddle, Wardels, or Owen Coat of Arms pray send them let them cost what they will, as my brother is anxious to

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

have them placed with the Women of the family. I have heard Aunt Tallman say the Biddles was three Bishops. It was on her Tankard. Will give you the Customs & Laws of Berne in my next letter."

Issue:

185. JOHN PENROSE,⁴ died 13 May, 1768, aged fifteen months, and twenty-three days.
186. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁴ born 20 February, 1771; died in 1820; married Anne Howard Bingham.

33. SAMUEL PENROSE,³ son of Thomas Penrose² by his wife Sarah Coats, was born at Philadelphia, 11 November, 1742; died there in 1796. He was one of the founders of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry (now known as the "First City Troop"),—the first military body organized in Pennsylvania in connection with the Revolutionary War. The Troop was formed in Philadelphia on the evening of 17 November, 1774, and those who then joined it were representatives of the families of respectability and wealth of Philadelphia. In 1777 he became Quartermaster Sergeant of the Troop, and served as such to the close of the Revolution, and in 1786 his name was placed on the honorary roll. He was elected a member of the Provincial Convention which met at Philadelphia, 23 January, 1775, and continued by adjournments, from day to day, to the 28th of that month. This was the most eminent body of men that had, up to that date, assembled in Pennsylvania. In 1780, at a critical stage of the Revolution, Mr. Penrose was one of the ninety-two patriotic Philadelphians who came forward and organized the "Pennsylvania Bank," which institution was formed for the purpose of securing capital with which to furnish supplies to the Continental Army. The capital of the Bank was £300,000, of which Mr. Penrose subscribed £1000. In 1781, 1782, and 1783, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Mr. Penrose was a merchant, and in the later years of his life he is styled "Gent" in conveyances of land. He was an Episcopalian, and had a pew in St. Peter's Church.

THIRD GENERATION.

He married (1), 3 April, 1766, Ann, daughter of Plunket Fleeson, Esq.*; (2), 30 September, 1780, Sarah Moulder.

Issue by first marriage:

187. SARAH PENROSE.⁴

Issue by second marriage:

188. MARY PENROSE⁴; married, 20 February, 1806, Joseph Ogilby.

189. ELIZABETH PENROSE,⁴ died without issue; married L. S. Pierson.

190. REBECCA PENROSE.⁴

36. ISAAC PENROSE,³ son of Thomas Penrose² by his wife Sarah Coats, was born at Philadelphia, 1 March, 1746-47; died there, 16 January, 1784. He appears to have married after 29 September, 1771, the date of his will, as in the same no mention is made of either wife or children. His daughter Harriet, in her will of 25 February, 1800, named "brother" Isaac, and "sister" Frances. Mr. Penrose was a hatter. He married (1) Cassandra Hall, of Maryland, who was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, 4 September, 1781; (2) Ann , who married for second husband, Jonathan Hutcheson. The two eldest children were by the first marriage, and the youngest, by the second.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

191. HARRIET PENROSE,⁴ born 21 May, 1776; died 2 March, 1801, unmarried, and was buried in Christ Church graveyard.

192. FRANCES PENROSE,⁴ born 31 August, 1777; died 22 May, 1825; married Joseph Ash.

193. ISAAC PENROSE,⁴ born 28 April, 1783; was living in 1791, but probably died unmarried and without issue.

* PLUNKET FLEESON was of Irish parentage, but is said to have been born in Philadelphia in 1712. On 1 January, 1747-48, he was commissioned ensign in one of the companies of the "Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia." He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1762 and 1763; signed the "Non-Importation Agreement" in 1765, and 28 March, 1777, was commissioned a justice of the courts of Philadelphia, and, 18 November, 1780, was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of which he was president judge for some years. He was active in furthering the cause of the Revolution and in 1776, he loaned the State £500 to raise recruits for the army. He married (1), circa 1740, Catharine, , who was buried in Christ Church graveyard, 13 December, 1752. He married (2), 16 June, 1753, Martha Linton, probably a widow. Judge Fleeson died at Philadelphia, in August, 1791. In his will he names, among others, "son-in-law" Samuel Penrose and "granddaughter" Sarah Penrose.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

38. JONATHAN PENROSE,³ son of Thomas Penrose² by his wife Sarah Coats, was born at Philadelphia, 10 July, 1752; died there, 1 April, 1801, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He became a prominent citizen. Shortly after the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was organized, he enlisted in that body, and was in active service with it on several occasions, particularly during the campaign of the winter of 1776-77, which culminated in the battle of Princeton. The Troop won distinction in the campaign, and at its close was discharged by General Washington in the following complimentary order:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under command of Captain Morris, having perform'd their Tour of duty, are discharged for the present—

"I take this Opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the Gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their Country, and to me personally, during the Course of this severe campaign. Tho' composed of Gentlemen of fortune, they have shewn a noble Example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shewn a spirit of Bravery which will ever do Honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"Given at Head Quarters at Morristown this 23d Jany. 1777.

"Go. WASHINGTON."

In Richard Peters' account book, page 33, mention is made of Jonathan Penrose as one of a party of six volunteers, who, in the campaign just referred to, entered the enemy's lines at Trenton to secure particular information for the Commander-in-Chief. Upon their return, after securing the desired information, they surprised a party of the enemy, and captured eleven light dragoons, whom they drove at the point of their pistols into camp, being so closely pursued, however, that Penrose had to take his prisoner on his horse before him to save himself from capture. For this act of bravery General Washington is said to have personally complimented young Penrose.

Mr. Penrose remained an active member of the Troop until

THIRD GENERATION.

10 September, 1787, when his name, and that of his brother, Samuel Penrose, who had been Quartermaster of the Troop, was placed on the Honorary Roll.

Jacob Hiltzheimer, in his "Journal," makes the following mention of Mr. Penrose:

"5 Sept. 1781. General Washington left for the southward. Jonathan Penrose has charge of the wagons that transport the cannon to head of Elk.

"17 Aug. 1784. Mr. Geyer and I set the teams to work on New Water Street. Jonathan Penrose took us home with him, and gave us a drink of punch. We were told that he was recently elected a magistrate of Southwark."

Mr. Penrose resided in the district of Southwark, and at about the date last mentioned he was elected one of the justices of the peace for the County of Philadelphia, in which capacity he served several years. In 1798 he was elected High Sheriff of the County, and held such position at his death. Mr. Penrose was a large landowner. On 1 July, 1784, he received a warrant for four hundred acres in Northumberland county, and on the 6th of the same month a warrant for four hundred acres in Cumberland county. Early in life he became a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Miss Annie Eliza Pennock has contributed the following item relating to Jonathan Penrose:

"He was said to be very lively and companionable, and in his youth was somewhat given to ridiculing foolish and pretentious people. His brother Thomas sometimes reproved him for his 'too great liking for hunting and hospitality,' and on one occasion when so reproved, he replied: 'Tommy, if I had your money, I would make the stones of Southwark rattle under me till they waked the dead.'

"During the latter years of his life he owned an old-fashioned country house on the 'Banks of Schuylkill,' a pretty wooded bluff on the east side of that river, beginning not very far below Gray's Ferry, and continuing some distance until the road on the banks descended, near the Hamburg Tavern, to the flat meadows of the 'Neck.' He and his amiable wife were renowned for their delightful entertainments there, especially in 'strawberry time' and 'watermelon and peach season.' His town house was in Front Street, below Almond, in the old district of Southwark, a quaint, old-fashioned edifice, entered through a small garden on the south side. The main door was between the parlor, fronting on

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

the street, back of it, hall and staircase, and next, the sitting and dining room. During the Revolution a dissipated, worthless English officer was quartered on them, who brought a disreputable woman to the house. Mrs. Penrose and her children were compelled to leave, and the English couple almost destroyed the house and its contents by their 'riotous ill living.' When the English Army evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, they stole everything portable, among other articles a parlor mantle mirror, 'real French, bevelled edges, carved frame adorned with gilded work.' Of course it was small compared with the large mirrors of our time, but was much admired and thought most 'elegant and uncommon.' The English officer in charge of the baggage wagons refused to carry it to the ship on which they sailed away, and the woman, 'very drunk at the time on wine and liquors stolen from Mr. Penrose's cellar, fell into a horrible rage, and swore like a drunken trooper' that no American lady 'should ever again have as much pleasure in gazing at herself in the mirror as she had enjoyed,' made her captain drag it to the floor, and then danced on the glass with her high-heeled shoes till it was in splinters, and he smashed the frame. On returning to town, Mrs. Penrose found her once neat and comfortable home too much damaged and filthy to live in until thoroughly cleansed and repaired, a very difficult and costly work in the bare and demoralized city. Mrs. Jonathan Penrose's father was a cousin of the famous Irish patriot, Hamilton Rowan, and when the latter fled to this country after the defeat of the Irish Rebellion led by Robert Emmet, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and others, he settled in a little cottage in Delaware, I believe in or near Wilmington (one account says Newcastle), was for a time in great poverty, and compelled to open a dyeing and fulling establishment. He was there visited by Dr. John Rowan, son of Thomas. Dr. John Rowan was then settled in Salem, N. J., practicing medicine. He learned, on visiting Hamilton Rowan, that the real name of the latter was 'Rowan Hamilton,' son of a Scotch-Irish gentleman of that name, but he changed his name by act of the then existent Irish Parliament, as he wished to marry his cousin, Jane Rowan, a great heiress, who, under the express terms of her father's will, would have forfeited her large estate unless she always retained the name of Rowan, even if married. Hamilton Rowan was acknowledged to be the handsomest and most agreeable and accomplished gentleman in Ireland, his wife was equally attractive, and their lives were prosperous and most happy until the ruin following the Irish Rebellion. I should here mention that Mr. Hamilton's mother was a Miss Rowan, and that the family claimed kinship with the celebrated French and Austrian families 'De Rohan.'"

He married, 8 November, 1775, Ann, daughter of John Rowan by his wife Margaret Sharp *; born 1 December, 1758; died 19 June, 1843.

*MARGARET SHARP had first married Thomas Hill, who died in 1741. She was a daughter of Colonel Isaac Sharp by his wife Margaret Braithwaite. Colonel Sharp was a son of Anthony

THIRD GENERATION.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

194. THOMAS ROWAN PENROSE,⁴ born 7 September, 1776; died 25 December, 1812; became a member of the First City Troop, 31 July, 1798, and so continued until his death.
 195. MARGARET PENROSE,⁴ born in November, 1778; died in August, 1790.
 196. JAMES PENROSE,⁴ born 28 December, 1780; died 2 December, 1801; was a midshipman in the United States Navy.
 197. SARAH PENROSE,⁴ born 1 June, 1782; died 3 June, 1782.
 198. ANN PENROSE,⁴ born 11 August, 1783; died 19 September, 1820; married William Collins.
 199. SARAH PENROSE,⁴ born 18 August, 1785; died 18 October, 1810.
 200. JONATHAN PENROSE,⁴ born 8 November, 1787; died 17 September, 1789.
 201. JONATHAN PENROSE,⁴ born 18 December, 1789, and is said to have been lost at sea.
 202. MARGARET PENROSE,⁴ born 26 February, 1793; died 18 February, 1868; married William Supplee.
-

Sharp, an Englishman, who removed to Dublin, Ireland, and became a wealthy merchant, and the owner of large proprietary rights in both East and West Jersey. Colonel Sharp came to New Jersey about 1702, and settled on a large estate in Salem County, which he received from his father. In 1703 he was chosen one of the Council of Proprietors for West Jersey; was a member of the New Jersey Assembly from 1709 until 1725; was commissioned, 28 March, 1719, Colonel of the Salem and Cape May Counties Regiment, and was for many years one of the justices of the courts of Salem County. In 1726 he went back to Ireland, and there died in 1735. He married at Salem, New Jersey, in 1704, Margaret Braithwaite, and had sons, Anthony, Isaac, and Joseph, and daughters Mary, Sarah, Rachel, and Margaret. The latter married (1) Thomas Hill, who died in 1741; (2) John Rowan, a brewer of Philadelphia, named in the text.



THE PENROSE FAMILY.



162. CAPTAIN THOMAS ROBINSON,⁴ son of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, New Castle County, Delaware, 29 July, 1768, and died 17 May, 1847. He served as captain in the War of 1812. He married (1) Catharine G., daughter of Honorable Henry Hale Graham by his wife Abigail Pennell; born 2 January, 1773; died 24 January, 1836. He married (2) Mrs. Sarah Ann Crosby, widow of Robert P. Crosby, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Nathaniel Davis.

Issue:

203. HENRY ROBINSON.⁵

204. SARAH PENROSE ROBINSON,⁵ died 5 March, 1865; married Benjamin Coombe.

163. MARY ROBINSON,⁴ daughter of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 18 November, 1770; died in 1838; married, 4 November, 1801, James McIlvaine, son of John McIlvaine by his second wife Lydia Barnard; born at Ridley Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 14 February, 1769; died 19 October, 1850.

Issue, all born at Ridley:

205. JOHN MCILVAINE,⁵ born 18 October, 1802; died 10 April, 1869; married Elizabeth Matlack.

206. ABRAHAM ROBINSON MCILVAINE,⁵ born 14 August, 1804; died 22 August, 1863; married Anna Garrison Mulvaney.

207. WILLIAM MCILVAINE,⁵ born 1 July, 1807; died 9 November, 1890; married Sarah Crosby Morton.

208. SARAH MCILVAINE,⁵ born 25 September, 1809; died 21 April, 1882.

209. ANTHONY WAYNE MCILVAINE,⁵ born 25 December, 1811; died 31 October, 1831.

210. SUSAN HUMPHREY MCILVAINE,⁵ born 21 August, 1814; died 1 March, 1832.

166. SARAH PENROSE ROBINSON,⁴ daughter of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 16 March, 1776; died 11 June, 1846;

FOURTH GENERATION.

married as second wife, 14 February, 1799, Thomas Perkins, Jr.; born 9 October, 1763; died at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 14 November, 1811; son of Thomas Perkins by his wife Hannah Ford. Thomas Perkins, Jr., was High Sheriff of New Castle County, Delaware, at the time of his death.

Issue, born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware:

211. THOMAS JEFFERSON PERKINS,⁵ born 9 June, 1800; died 19 May, 1857; married Mary Hannah Robinson. [See No. 219.]
212. ABRAHAM ROBINSON PERKINS,⁵ born in 1803; died in 1804.
213. ABRAHAM ROBINSON PERKINS,⁵ born 24 May, 1805; died 26 November, 1877; married Margaret Rowan Penrose.

168. ANTHONY WAYNE ROBINSON,⁴ son of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 17 September, 1780; died at Philadelphia, 30 March, 1840; married, 4 November, 1814, Sarah, daughter of Judge Thomas Adams by his wife Ann Eyre; born at Burlington, New Jersey, 6 June, 1791; died at Philadelphia, 18 October, 1856.

Issue:

214. MARY ANN ROBINSON,⁵ born 16 October, 1815; died without issue, 25 April, 1849; married Presley Blakiston.
215. ABRAHAM ROBINSON,⁵ born 12 May, 1818; died, unmarried and without issue, 19 April, 1861.
216. THOMAS ADAMS ROBINSON,⁵ born 1 December, 1820; married Rachel Gorgas Thomas.

169. PENROSE ROBINSON,⁴ son of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 15 November, 1782; died in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1846; married, 2 June, 1808, Janet, daughter of John Bayly by his wife Hannah Clark; born in 1780; died in 1871.

Issue:

217. ANTHONY WAYNE ROBINSON,⁵ born 30 May, 1812.
218. PENROSE ROBINSON,⁵ born 7 April, 1814.
219. MARY HANNAH ROBINSON,⁵ born 8 June, 1820; died in 1863; married Thomas Jefferson Perkins. (See No. 211.)
220. THOMAS ANTHONY ROBINSON,⁵ born 30 July, 1825.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

170. JULIANA ROBINSON,⁴ daughter of Abraham Robinson, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose,³ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 5 October, 1784; died at Chadd's Ford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 16 January, 1867; married, 2 October, 1806, David Hoopes; born at East Caln, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 22 March, 1776; died at Philadelphia, 14 December, 1845.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

221. PENROSE ROBINSON HOOPES,⁵ died 6 July, 1881; married Musadora Myers. Issue: (222) DAVID J. HOOPES.⁶ (223) THOMAS MYERS HOOPES.⁶

224. JANE HOOPES,⁵ born 19 September, 1810; died 10 June, 1890.

225. JOHN ROBINSON HOOPES,⁵ died 30 July, 1851.

226. JOSEPH HOOPES,⁵ born 13 November, 1814; died 5 November, 1852; married, 12 September, 1844, Margaret, daughter of Davis Orum by his wife Rachel W. Longstreth. Issue: (227) CLARA HOOPES,⁶ married, 21 September, 1865, George Bullock Atlee, son of Dr. Edwin Pitt Atlee; died 26 April, 1893. (226a) MORRIS JOSEPH HOOPES.⁶ (226b) ELIZABETH BUTCHER HOOPES.⁶

228. MARY McILVAINE HOOPES.⁵

229. WILLIAM GRAHAM HOOPES,⁵ died 30 May, 1889.

230. CHARLES HOOPES.⁵

171. MARGARETTA WAYNE,⁴ only daughter of Major-General Anthony Wayne by his wife Mary Penrose,³ was born at her father's seat, "Waynesborough," in 1770; died in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 13 March, 1810; married, at St. James' Church, Perkiomen, 3 November, 1790, William Richardson Atlee, Esq., son of Colonel John Atlee by his wife Sarah Richardson; born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 27 May, 1765; died at Winfield, Carroll County, Virginia, 24 November, 1844. He was chosen, 28 September, 1789, by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, the first prothonotary of Delaware County, and, also, clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Courts, and a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which positions he held for many years, and was, from 1822 until 1824, prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Issue:

231. MARY WAYNE ATLEE,⁵ born 26 July, 1802; died 1 March, 1838; married Isaacher Evans.

172. Colonel ISAAC WAYNE,⁴ only son of Major-General Anthony Wayne by his wife Mary Penrose,³ was born at his father's seat, "Waynesborough," Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1768; died there, 25 October, 1852. He was educated at Dickinson College, and after graduating at that institution, he studied law at Philadelphia, under William Lewis, Esq., and was admitted to the bar there in 1794, and to the Chester County bar the next year. He remained in the practice of his profession but eighteen months, when he went to reside at the paternal mansion, in order to attend to the management of the Waynesborough estate, which, owing to the long absence of his father in the public service, needed better care than was bestowed by the tenants.

Colonel Wayne was a decided Federalist in politics, and in 1800 and 1801 he was elected a member of the Assembly. In 1806 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1810 was re-elected, but served but one year of that term. In 1814 he was nominated by the Federal party for governor of Pennsylvania, and also as a candidate for Congress, but failed of election to both, although he ran ahead of his ticket. In 1822 he was elected to Congress, but declined re-election in 1824.

He raised a regiment of cavalry in Chester County prior to the War of 1812, of which he was elected colonel, and when that war broke out, he offered his services and those of his regiment to the government. He was ordered to Marcus Hook, and spent the summer of 1814 in Camp Dupont, at which time an attack on Philadelphia was expected.

In 1829 and 1830, he published in "The Casket" a short memoir of his father, in which he studiously presented the most important of the documents relating to his military career.

Colonel Wayne married, 25 August, 1802, Elizabeth Smith, born in 1778.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Issue, born at "Waynesborough":

- 232. ANTHONY WAYNE,⁵ born 1804; died 5 July, 1833.
- 233. WILLIAM WAYNE,⁵ born 1807; died 25 September, 1815.
- 234. RICHARD WAYNE,⁵ born 1812; died 23 September, 1815.
- 235. WAYNE,⁵ born 1812; died 13 July, 1817.
- 236. MARY WAYNE.⁵

178. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁴ son of Thomas Penrose³ by his wife Ann Dowding, was born at Philadelphia, 6 September, 1768; died there, 1 December, 1816. He was elected, in 1801, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, from the County of Philadelphia.* He resided for some years at the corner of Water and Almond Streets, where the buildings of the Franklin Sugar Refinery now stand. From there he removed to what is now No. 628 Spruce Street, where he died. He married, at Boston, Massachusetts, 22 December, 1795, Annah (or Hannah), daughter of Ebenezer Norwood by his wife Abigail Emmes, of that city; born there, 28 November, 1778; died at Philadelphia, 7 July, 1817. The following interesting correspondence relating to their marriage has been preserved:

"Boston, 11th. month, 9th day 1795.

"It is a long time since I intended to write a few lines to my uncle's esteemed friend, Mr. Anthony, to make some interesting enquiries of Mr. Penrose, who has professed a tender affection for my dear niece, Annah Norwood, but was prevented by a severe nervous fever which has just left me, and am getting well fast, for which I am extremely grateful.

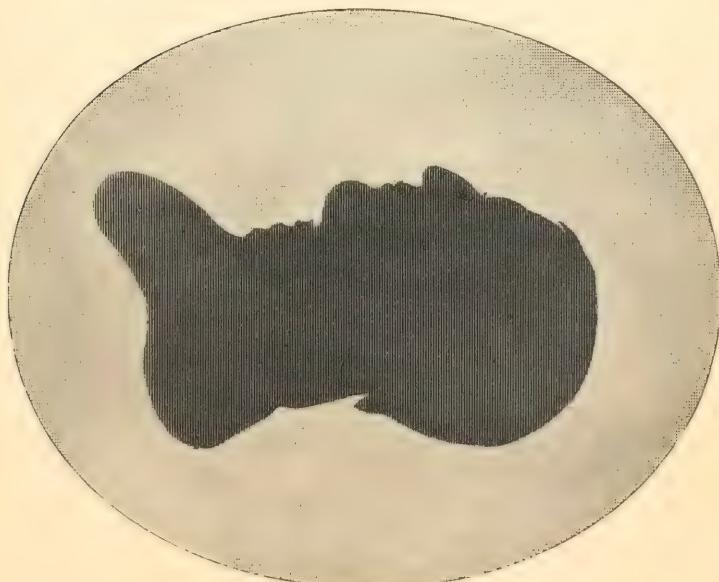
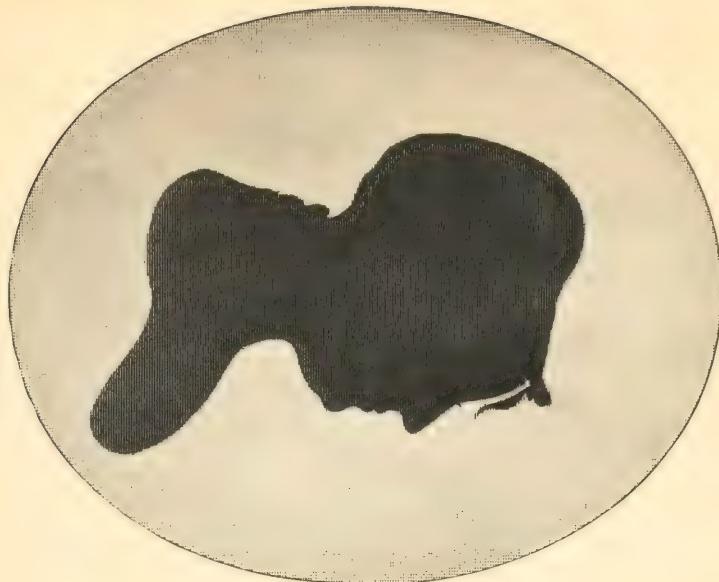
"It was a request of my sister, Norwood, by Mr. P.'s desire to ask some information of you through Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith told her he had no doubt of Mr. P. himself, he had behaved like a gentleman at his house, and was generous and manly as it respected Hannah, and that any one who brought letters from you came strongly recommended. We join him there, but after all, the mother as well as the aunt, would be better pleased to have it confirmed by you; for that purpose I am able to write you a few lines.

"The welcome confirmation has come in by letter received by Mr. Smith, entirely to our satisfaction—for which we all join in sincere gratitude to you, my dear sir, for the kind interest you so sincerely take now, and ever have taken, in all that concerns us, ever since I had the pleasure of knowing you;

* In 1793 he became a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1810 he was manager of the Magdalen Society.

WILLIAM PENROSE, AND HIS WIFE, ANNAH NORWOOD (No. 178).

Whitman Please add this to my name



FOURTH GENERATION.

and while I have life I hope to retain the high sense of many obligations to you and your amiable family which I sincerely love; please to offer my affectionate love to them.

"How is my dear Mrs. Pollock? I have been anticipating a visit from her all this summer.

"I have trembled for my sweet girl; my Hannah is, my dear sir, the counterpart of my dear Abby; sweet, gentle, accomodating disposition as ever a child was blessed with. She will be a great acquisition to any family.

"We are very much pleased with the two young men, if either had the preference it was Mr. P., but we did not think at the time that we would please him so well. But how shall I part with her?, Hh. there is the rub. But away with it; many things worse than that may happen to me. If she be happy, I am satisfied.

"My dear Addy has two beautiful children, Samuel and Hannah Smith, we are very happy in her and her children.

"Let me hope for your pardon in keeping you so long, but permit me to wish you every blessing that so good a mind as you possess can enjoy. My most affectionate love attend my dear Mrs. Anthony; I long to see her. With every sentiment of esteem and gratitude,

"I am your sincere friend,

"HANNAH SMITH.

"To Joseph Anthony, Esq."

"Dear Father.

"Yours of the 15th inst. came duly to hand, to which I should have earlier replied had not sundry avocations relative to my peculiar situation prevented me.

"I have now to inform you my dear parents that Tuesday last finished my career of single life, an event very important and which ought to be entered into with prudence and mature deliberation, both which I believe have had every attention from me the matter required; and if a good disposition accompanied with gentle manners and unaffected sincerity are the necessary requisites for the enjoyment of true happiness, I conceive myself to be very fortunate, as my dear partner is possessed of these as well as other agreeable qualities necessary to our mutual happiness. I shall not attempt to prepossess you in favor of a person still unseen, but leave her merits to you, an event we both anticipate the greatest pleasure possible.

"Mr. Smith yesterday received a letter from Mr. Anthony where I observed your anxiety for my return. I hope you will not suppose any time has been unnecessarily spent there, for I do assure you our friends here consider my absence from home and have used every prudent exertion to hasten the time of my departure; but there still remains sundry things to be done before we leave here, and we are doing every thing that lies in our power for that purpose. I can not yet name the time for leaving, but expect it will be in the course of ten or twelve days, of which I shall advise you in due time.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

"I had once thought of getting a carriage but my friends here fear it would be attended with many inconveniences on the road. They have therefore advised taking the mail stage in the beginning of the week and persuing the route without stopping until our arrival in New York, which will take from Monday morning 12 o'clock until Saturday following 10 o'clock a. m. a distance of about 240 to 250 miles, which averages about 50 miles a day and which I hope we shall easily accomplish the weather being cool and not so fatiguing as in the summer season. My dear girl desires her sincere love and duty to you both, and all my friends, and wishes to assure you that however affecting and disagreeable the parting with her friends and nearest connections may be, she uses every means in her power to hasten our arrival in Philadelphia, where I have no doubt, (leaving her nearest connections and parents behind) she will find them replaced in the affection of those she may find in my family.

"I have now to request that you make my most sincere acknowledgement to Mr. Anthony for his unbounded friendship and attention to me on this occasion, having experienced through him all possible favors from his worthy friends in this place.

"We both unite our fervent wishes for his and theirs uninterrupted happiness, but language is too weak to express our gratitude to him, and the will must be a substitute for the deed.

"Our mother with uncle and Aunt Smith join us in love to you both and hope to present you with a daughter worthy of your acceptance in every respect, I am, dear father,

"Your most affectionate son,

"WILLIAM PENROSE.

"Thomas Penrose, Esq.,
"85 Penn Street"

"Boston, January 7th, 1796.

"Dear Father:

"It is with much concern I have observed several post days elapse without receiving any of your esteemed favors, for which I can not account, and as there will be but one mail arrive previous to our departure, I have little expectation of hearing from you until my arrival in New York; a long and very unpleasant silence to me.

"In my last I informed you of my intention of taking the mail stage which I have done, and confirm my expectations of leaving here Monday next (the time mentioned in my last) for New York (where baring accidents) I expect to be in the following Saturday following; and according to previous advice I hope to find Mr. W. Clifton, an escort which will afford me ineffible pleasure. I hope dear Father my absence from you may be excused, considering the importance of my present undertaking, and the time necessary for accomplishing my errand. I do assure you I antisipate inexpressable pleasure in again seeing my friends and introducing to them my worthy companion with whom I hope

FOURTH GENERATION.

she may enjoy every possible pleasure and satisfaction; and as nothing will be wanted on her part to accomplish this happy event I am sure it will be a time of mutual pleasure and happiness to us all.

"We are now spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who take a great interest in our happiness and who have endeared themselves to us by most sincere and numerous acts of friendship, which I hope we may always have gratitude enough to acknowledge, not only in expressions but in actions.

"Please excuse me to W. Clifton for not writing by this post as it is the eve of my departure, my time is engaged making the necessary arrangements.

"All our friends have joined us in most sincere love to you all, which we have no doubt of your acceptance from them, as well as from,

"Your most affectionate children,
"WILLIAM and ANNAH PENROSE.

"Mr. Thomas Penrose

"85 Penn Street

"Philadelphia, Pa."

"Philadelphia, Pa., February 8th, 1796.

"Mrs. Abigail Norwood:

"I wrote you 6th of last month, and received yours of the 21st.

"Our dear children arrived home on the 22d, in good health. Their arrival gave us much pleasure and relieved us from much anxiety.

"We are much pleased with your daughter, Annah, and have adopted her as our own, and shall do all in our power to make her happy. She has dined and supped with all our near relations and friends. A number of ladies and gentlemen have visited her, so now she will have it in her power to return visits to whom she wishes to make acquaintance.

"Accept, dear sister, our best wishes for your happiness both in time and eternity.

"THOMAS and ANN PENROSE."

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

237. THOMAS NORWOOD PENROSE,⁵ born 27 May, 1798; died 17 January, 1869; married Jane Glading.
238. ABIGAIL ANN PENROSE,⁵ born 9 March, 1800; died 1 August, 1801.
239. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁵ born 17 December, 1801; died 23 September, 1802.
240. ANN PINKERTON PENROSE,⁵ born 15 April, 1804; died 26 June 1883; married William von Albade Anderson.
241. ABIGAIL NORWOOD PENROSE,⁵ born 22 August, 1806; died 28 December, 1846, unmarried.
242. SAMUEL SMITH PENROSE,⁵ born 6 June, 1808; died 14 August, 1809.
243. SAMUEL SMITH PENROSE,⁵ born 19 February, 1810; died 8 July, 1839; married Rebecca Widdifield.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

244. HANNAH SMITH PENROSE,⁵ born 2 February, 1812; died 15 November, 1899; married Morris Longstreth Hallowell.
245. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁵ born 12 March, 1814; died 23 June, 1814.
246. NORWOOD PENROSE,⁵ born 2 March, 1816; died 6 September, 1871, without leaving issue; married Josephine Head. Mr. Penrose was for a number of years associated with Joseph B. Hanson & Company, tobacco commission merchants.

184. CHARLES PENROSE,⁴ son of Thomas Penrose³ by his wife Ann Dowding, was born at Philadelphia, 14 September, 1776; died there, of cholera, 24 June, 1849. In his youth he was instructed in the art of ship-building,—the occupation of his ancestors for several generations,—but in early life he retired from business, being a man of considerable wealth. As early as 1803 he is styled “Gent” in the City Directory. In 1804 he was chosen one of the port wardens of Philadelphia, and in 1812, in response to the wishes of his personal friend, Honorable William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and in this capacity he supervised the construction of the man-of-war “Franklin,” said to have been for many years one of the finest ships in our navy.* In 1813 he was elected one of the com-

* His connection with the navy yard and the building of the “Franklin” is thus mentioned by his granddaughter, Miss Annie Eliza Pennock:

“When appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he found that the Naval Secretary, Honorable William Jones, was quite correct in believing that the yard has been shamefully mismanaged, and the Government plundered in every possible way. His first duty was to dismiss all incompetent and dishonest workmen (the larger part of the employees) and replace them by skillful ship carpenters. He then refused to accept any timber, iron-work, canvas, or cordage, in short everything used in building of a vessel for the navy, contracted for, unless the articles bore the most severe tests as to the quality and quantity. His friend, Mr. Jones told many people, especially President Madison, that the reason he so strongly urged Mr. Penrose to take the position, was because he knew him to be absolutely upright, independent and fearless in the discharge of his duty, also a thoroughly trained and capable shipbuilder, though no longer in the business on his own account, and, most important of all, that no political considerations would influence him in the least in the necessary appointments in the Navy Yard, as had been notoriously the case for several years. The result was the complete reform Mr. Jones hoped for, and the ‘Franklin’ was long believed to be the best built ship of her class in the United States or any other navies. Some years later, she was sent to the Mediterranean, and while stationed at an Italian port—I think Naples—met many of the finest ships of the English, French, Turkish, Russian, and Swedish navies then visiting that port, and to the great pride and delight of her officers and crew, was pronounced by all competent judges equal in all essentials, if not superior, to the best among the European war-ships. This was of course most gratifying to our Government, and also

FOURTH GENERATION.

missioners for Southwark, which district had a separate corporate existence, its chief officers of government, until the Consolidation Act of 1854, being styled Commissioners. He was one of the managers of the Humane Society, and, for thirty-one years, president of the Southern Dispensary. He was elected a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in which position he served several years. He was a Whig in politics, and he resided at the southeast corner of Penn and Shippen (now Bainbridge) Streets. He followed his father in attending Friends' Meeting, although, like him, he never became a member of the Society of Friends.

He married (ceremony by Bishop White), 16 January, 1800, Ann, daughter of Dr. John Rowan,* of Salem, New Jersey, by his wife Sarah Hall, great-granddaughter of Honorable William Hall,† a provincial councillor of New Jersey; born 1 October,

to Mr. Penrose and all others who had striven so hard to make the 'Franklin' what she proved to be, in every sense—'a first rate.' I believe she is still afloat, but razed to two tiers of guns instead of three, and has a steam propellor. I am glad my grandfather did not live to see his good ship spoiled—it was done many years after his death. By a singular coincidence, she was sent to the East commanded by Captain, since Admiral Franklin, and when in Japanese ports, the Japs frequently asked 'if the ship was named after him, or he after the ship.' (From 'Life of Admiral Franklin.') Mr. Penrose did not remain long in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Though in the prime of life, his health was not good, and he felt it would not always be possible for him to do his duty thoroughly, and he resigned."

* See note, page 54.

† WILLIAM HALL was born in England, and came to America in 1677, and landed at Elsinborough, Salem County, New Jersey, 22d of 12th month, the same year. A few years later he removed to the town of Salem, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1697 and 1701 he was chosen a member of the assembly of West Jersey; in 1699, and in several subsequent years, he was a justice of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas for Salem County, and in 1708 he was commissioned a member of the Governor's Council for New Jersey, which office he held until April, 1713. In 1707 he was chosen one of the trustees for the Proprietors of West Jersey. He was himself a large landed proprietor, and was recognized as one of the leading men of the colony. Mr. Hall died circa February, 1713-14. His will was proved 10 February, 1713-14 and dated 10 April, 1713. He married (1), 21 May, 1684, Elizabeth Pyle, who died about 1699; (2) in 1700, Sarah, daughter of William Plumsted, of London, and sister of Honorable Clement Plumsted, who was three times mayor of Philadelphia, and many years a provincial councillor of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HALL, son of William Hall by his wife Sarah Plumsted, was born at Salem, 22 October, 1701; died at his seat in Mannington, Salem County, in 1761. He was a large land-owner, and in 1755 was commissioned one of the judges of Salem County. He married, 20 November, 1723, Elizabeth Smith, by whom he had, among other children

CLEMENT HALL, of Elsinborough, Salem County, born 15 February, 1724; died in 1769; married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Morris, and had, among other children, daughter Sarah, who married Dr. John Rowan, of the text.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

1779; died 27 December, 1846. She was the niece of the wife of his uncle Jonathan Penrose.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

247. SALLY ANN PENROSE,⁵ born 26 October, 1800; died 25 August, 1803.
248. HARRIET PENROSE,⁵ born 1 February, 1803; died 16 February, 1857; married Isaac Webb Pennock.
249. THOMAS PENROSE,⁵ born 19 October, 1804; died 21 August, 1805.
250. JAMES PENROSE,⁵ born 21 July, 1806; died 3 August, 1888; married Marian Pennock.
251. MARGARET ROWAN PENROSE,⁵ born 21 May, 1809; died 29 May, 1892; married Abraham Robinson Perkins. (See No. 213.)
252. SARAH PENROSE,⁵ born 28 July, 1811; died 21 January, 1891; married Clement Adam Buckley.
253. JOHN ROWAN PENROSE,⁵ born 20 August, 1813; died 11 September, 1869; married Anna Maria Burton.
254. ANN MATHEWS PENROSE,⁵ born 16 November, 1815; died 24 March, 1888; married Washington Keith.
255. CHARLES PENROSE,⁵ born 17 April, 1818; died 22 November, 1874.
256. MARY ELIZABETH PENROSE,⁵ born 1 August, 1820; died 12 April, 1895, at her residence, 1414 Spruce Street, where she had resided over forty years.
257. ELIZABETH PENROSE,⁵ born 27 May, 1823; died 8 November, 1823.

186. Honorable CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁴ only surviving child of James Penrose³ by his wife Sarah Biddle, was born at Philadelphia, 20 February, 1771; and is said to have died, about 1820, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was married at Trinity Church, New York city, by the Reverend Benjamin Moore, 1 August, 1796, to Anne Howard, daughter of Major Charles Bingham* by his wife Anne Howard, daughter of Sheffield Howard. His boyhood was cradled amidst the scenes

* Major Charles Bingham was a kinsman of Charles Bingham, the first Earl of Lucan, and on 25 December, 1776, was commissioned Ensign in the 35th Regiment of Foot, British Army, under Colonel H. Fletcher Campbell. On 21 March, 1782, he was commissioned Captain-Lieutenant and Captain in the 105th Regiment of Foot, under Francis Lord Rawdon, Colonel Commanding, and later became Major. Both of these regiments were in service in America during the Revolution, and shortly after young Bingham arrived in New York with the first regiment above named, he married Anne Howard, daughter of Sheffield Howard, a merchant of that city. Upon the death of Major Bingham, his widow married for second husband, Sir Thomas Hay, which fact is thus recorded in Burke's Peerage: "Sir Thomas Hay, eldest son of Alexander Hay, married, 27 Aug., 1793, Anne, widow of Major

MAJOR CHARLES BINGHAM, FATHER OF ANNE HOWARD BINGHAM, THE WIFE
OF CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE (No. 186).

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ANNE HOWARD, WIFE OF MAJOR CHARLES BINGHAM.

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$ if and only if $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]^{\times}$.

Since $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]^{\times} = \langle \pm 1, \pm \sqrt{-d} \rangle$, it suffices to show that $\pm \sqrt{-d}$ is not in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$.

Suppose for contradiction that $\pm \sqrt{-d} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$. Then there exist integers a, b, c, d such that

$$\pm \sqrt{-d} = a + b\sqrt{-d} = (a - bd) + b(a + d)\sqrt{-d}.$$

Comparing the real parts, we get $a - bd = \pm 1$. Since a, b, c, d are integers, this implies that $a - bd$ is odd.

Comparing the imaginary parts, we get $b(a + d) = 0$. Since a, b, c, d are integers, this implies that $b(a + d)$ is even.

But this contradicts the fact that $a - bd$ is odd and $b(a + d)$ is even. Therefore, $\pm \sqrt{-d} \notin \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$.

Since $\pm \sqrt{-d} \notin \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]$, we have $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]^{\times} = \langle \pm 1 \rangle$.

Therefore, $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]^{\times} = \langle \pm 1 \rangle$ if and only if $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}] = \langle \pm 1, \pm \sqrt{-d} \rangle$.

Since $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}] = \langle \pm 1, \pm \sqrt{-d} \rangle$ if and only if $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}]^{\times} = \langle \pm 1 \rangle$, we have

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FOURTH GENERATION.

of the Revolution, and, in his early childhood, he was selected as one of two youthful standard-bearers to one of the first companies raised in Philadelphia, for that contest, which selection was made to evince that the enthusiasm and fervor of patriotism pervaded the young and the old, and extended to all ranks and conditions. "Driven from Philadelphia when that city fell into the hands of the invading foe, he accompanied his widowed mother and an honored uncle [Colonel Clement Biddle], an officer high in the confidence of the great chief who led our armies to battle, to the Valley Forge; and though but a child, witnessed and shared in the sufferings of that terrible winter—one of the most gloomy periods of the revolution."*

Mr. Penrose enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, part of which he received in Europe, where he went, in 1788, with his mother, and stepfather, Rudolph Tillier. Returning to Philadelphia, he was commissioned by Governor Mifflin, ensign of a company of light infantry in the seventh battalion of the City and Liberties Militia, a fac-simile of which commission is herewith interleaved. In 1803, he was a candidate for Congress, on the Democratic-Republican ticket, but failed of an election. In 1805, he was commissioned by President Jefferson one of the Land Commissioners of the Louisiana Territory, and removed to St. Louis, then the head-quarters of that government. It is possible that this appointment was secured in part through Gen-

Bingham, and daughter of Sheffield Howard, Esq., of New York, a scion of the noble house of Norfolk, and a loyalist, who lost large possessions during the War for Independence in America." Sheffield Howard, according to family history, was a younger son of the Duke of Norfolk, and incurred his father's displeasure by marrying his tutor's sister, and came to America to seek his fortune. He settled in New York, about 1741, and engaged in business there as a merchant. He probably died in New Jersey, late in 1788, or early in 1789. Letters of administration on his estate were granted in New Jersey, 21 January, 1789, unto his daughter, Anne Bingham, and in the bond filed, she is called "the wife of Charles Bingham." On 24 November, same year, letters of administration were also granted unto her, in New York, and in the bond filed there, Sheffield Howard is styled "late of the City of New York, gentleman." In a letter of attorney given at New York by Anne Bingham, 20 November, 1792, she is called "the only daughter and heiress of Sheffield Howard." (New York Deeds, cxii, 58.)

* Extract from speech of his son, Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, March, 1839.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

eral James Wilkinson, who had married a sister of Mr. Penrose's mother, and who had previously been appointed Governor of that Territory. Mr. Penrose became prominent in St. Louis, and in 1816 he was appointed one of the commissioners to organize the St. Louis Bank, the first in that section of the country.

Issue:

258. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁵ born 6 October, 1798; died 6 April, 1857; married Valeria Fullerton Biddle.
259. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁵ born 30 September, 1802; married Ann Wilkinson.
260. JAMES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁵ born in 1808; died 1 January, 1849; married Mary Ann Hoffman.
261. ANN PENROSE,⁵ died about 1832.
262. HOWARD PENROSE,⁵
263. MARY PENROSE,⁵ died at Philadelphia in 1886.
264. SARAH TILLIER PENROSE,⁵ died at St. Louis, Missouri, 15 December, 1821. The "St. Louis Inquirer" thus recorded her death: "Died on Friday morning, the 15th inst. in the spring of life, Sarah Tillier Price, youngest daughter of Clement Biddle Penrose, Esq., formerly of this city." "If the dawning of a mind far surpassing her age, if strong perceptions, sweetness of disposition, with filial and paternal piety, could have saved this loved victim from a premature grave, her numerous, sorrowing, inconsolable relations would not have to deplore her early fate."

192. FRANCES PENROSE,⁴ daughter of Isaac Penrose³ by his wife Cassandra Hall, was born at Philadelphia, 31 August, 1777, died there, 22 May, 1825; married, 28 April, 1804, Joseph Ash, son of Caleb Ash by his wife Rebecca Lownes; born 16 May, 1770; died 9 April, 1840.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

265. PENROSE ASH,⁵ born in 1805; died 7 November, 1847. He was treasurer of Philadelphia County from 1844 until 1846.
266. REBECCA ASH,⁵ born 3 November, 1806; died 7 May, 1847.
267. CALEB LOWNES ASH,⁵ born 3 August, 1809; died in 1850; married Bella Maria Ashmead
268. WILLIAM G. ASH, born 16 August, 1811; died 27 January, 1836.
269. HARRIET PENROSE ASH,⁵ born 22 December, 1813; died 5 March, 1836.

COMMISSION OF CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE (No. 186).

Consequences of C-terminal pyruvate addition

($\delta\delta_1, \alpha\beta_1 \rightarrow \alpha\beta_1 + 1$)

FOLDOUT

FOLDOUT

FOURTH GENERATION.

270. FRANCIS ASH,⁵ born 15 October, 1823.
271. SARAH ASH,⁵ born 30 July, 1818; died in infancy.

198. ANN PENROSE,⁴ daughter of Jonathan Penrose³ by his wife Margaret Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 11 August, 1783; died 19 September, 1820; married, as second wife, 11 November, 1812, William Collins, Esq., son of Governor Thomas Collins, of Delaware; died at his seat "Belmont Hall," near Smyrna, Delaware, 3 November, 1821. Mr. Collins was a justice of the peace for Kent County, Delaware.

Issue:

272. SALLY PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ born 7 December, 1813; died 21 September, 1814.
273. JONATHAN PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ born 19 February, 1815; died 4 June, 1886; married Mary Knowles.
273a. MARY PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ born 12 September, 1816; died 14 October, 1820.
274. ANN PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ born 20 September, 1818; died circa 1862, at Des Moines, Iowa; married Frederick Hancock, and had six children.
275. CHARLES PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ born 6 April, 1820; died 1 April, 1901; married Mary Harper Watt, who died 23 May, 1902.



THE PENROSE FAMILY.



205. JOHN McILVAINE,⁵ son of James McIlvaine⁴ by his wife Mary Robinson, was born at Ridley, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 18 October, 1802; died at Philadelphia, 10 April, 1869; married Elizabeth Matlack, by whom he had:

Issue:

276. HENRY C. McILVAIN,⁶ born 20 February, 1838; married, 11 October, 1870, Fanny N. Randall. They have issue.
277. THOMAS M. McILVAIN,⁶ born 12 April, 1841; died 18 June, 1857.
278. JAMES M. McILVAIN,⁶ born 10 October, 1844; died 12 August, 1845.
279. ABRAHAM ROBINSON McILVAIN,⁶ born 18 November, 1847; married, 24 June, 1875, Elizabeth E. Eshleman. They have issue.
280. WILLIAM H. McILVAIN,⁶ born 7 March, 1852; died 21 July, 1861.

206. Honorable ABRAHAM ROBINSON McILVAINE,⁵ son of James McIlvaine by his wife Mary Robinson,⁴ was born 14 August, 1804; died 22 August, 1863. He was bred a farmer, and settled on "Springton Farm," on the Brandywine in Chester County. In 1836 and 1837 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and declined a nomination for the State Senate in 1838. In 1840 he was chosen a presidential elector, and voted for Harrison and Tyler, the successful candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Seventh District, composed of Chester County, and was re-elected in 1844 and 1846. He was a warm supporter of the protective tariff system, and delivered able speeches in support of his views. He stood among the earliest opponents of the annexation of Texas, and spoke against that measure, 25 January, 1845. He was equally strong in his opposition to appropriations for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. In an able speech, 18 June, 1846, he said: "He washed his hands of this war. It was a war unnecessarily and unjustly forced upon the country by the President, without authority of law, and in violation of the constitution, which gave to Congress alone the power to make war."

FIFTH GENERATION.

In 1848, and for several successive years, he was president of the Chester and Delaware Counties Agricultural Society, and for a long time was president of the State Agricultural Society. He married, 16 March, 1830, Anna Garrison, daughter of P. Mulvaney, of Belmont County, Ohio, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Calvert.

Issue:

281. JAMES PATRICK McILVAINE,⁶ born 21 February, 1831; died 10 November, 1854.
282. MARY ELIZABETH McILVAINE,⁶ born 1 June, 1833; died 29 March, 1839.
283. WILLIAM HENRY McILVAINE,⁶ born 16 March, 1835; died 21 September, 1841.
284. CHARLES McILVAINE,⁶ born 31 May, 1840; married, 20 October, 1864, Sarah Gibson, daughter of Hugh McIlvain by his wife Martha; born at Philadelphia, 2 January, 1844; died there, 27 January, 1891. Captain McIlvaine is a civil engineer by profession. At twenty-one he was division engineer of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg R. R. In 1861, at the opening of the Civil War, he was appointed by President Lincoln, captain in the 19th Infantry, U. S. A. While waiting an appointment, he became impatient and raised a company of one hundred men, which he attached to the 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then organizing at West Chester, Pennsylvania. For distinguished services, Captain McIlvaine was appointed Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, and to several other important positions, among them Judge Advocate of the Department of the South. After the close of the war he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he became interested in extensive lumber operations, which took him to the mountains of West Virginia. Prior to this he invented the Printer's Copyable Ink, which revolutionized commercial and railroad printing in this country and in Europe. The mountains and mountaineers interested him. He wrote there many humorous sketches and short stories for "The Detroit Free Press," "Puck," "The Continent," "American Magazine," etc.; and began there his study of fungi, which he pursued energetically. This resulted in the publication of his book, "One Thousand American Fungi," the most comprehensive and complete work upon the subject. Captain McIlvaine directed his study in fungi to ascertaining the edible species. Of these, he has by personal experience in eating full meals of them, determined over eight hundred edible species, and is still devoted to this work. He is a contributor to "Century,"

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

"Harper's," "Lippincott's," "Puck," "Judge," and other well-known publications. He is head of the School of Mycology in the New York Chautauqua, and has been given the honorary membership in many scientific bodies. His writings are largely upon natural history subjects, which he treats in happy vein.

285. MARY ROBINSON McILVAINE,⁶ born 13 May, 1842.
286. ELIZABETH MULVANEY McILVAINE,⁶ born 17 July, 1844; married, 15 October, 1868, J. Gibson McIlvain, and has issue.
287. SALLIE ROBINSON McILVAINE,⁶ born 10 October, 1852; married, 6 December, 1883, Frank P. Miller.

208. WILLIAM McILVAIN,⁵ son of James McIlvaine by his wife Mary² Robinson,⁴ was born at Ridley, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 1 July, 1807; died at Reading, Pennsylvania, 9 November, 1890; married, 17 April, 1834, Sarah Crosby, daughter of Aaron Morton by his wife Ann Crosby. Mr. McIlvain was an ironmaster.*

Issue:

288. CHARLES McILVAIN,⁶ born 20, and died 21 September, 1835.
289. CROSBY MORTON McILVAIN,⁶ born 27 September, 1837; died 3 July, 1895; married Sidney Harvey Loeser, and had issue.
290. HOWARD McILVAIN,⁶ born 26 October, 1839; died 15 November, 1862; was junior first lieutenant in Donell's Battery, 104 Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mortally wounded in battle.
291. WILLIAM ROBINSON McILVAIN,⁶ born 28 January, 1841.
292. ALBERT McILVAIN,⁶ born 7 December, 1843; died same day.
293. ANN ELIZA McILVAIN,⁶ born 4 April, 1845.
294. SALLIE ROBINSON McILVAIN,⁶ born 30 January, 1848; died 1 February, 1848.
295. SPENCER LIGHTNER McILVAIN,⁶ born 11 April, 1852.
296. SARAH CROSBY MORTON McILVAIN,⁶ born 22 May, 1853; died 24 May, 1853.

211. THOMAS JEFFERSON PERKINS,⁵ son of Thomas Perkins, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose Robinson,⁴ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 9 June, 1800; died at Philadelphia, 19 May, 1857. He was a dry-goods merchant, being a member of the firm of Perkins & Company, composed of himself and his

* Some of the family spell McIlvaine without an "e".

FIFTH GENERATION.

brother Abraham Robinson Perkins. He was a member of Select Councils of Philadelphia in 1855 and 1856, and a member of the Board of the Stephen Girard Trust, and a director of the Western Bank, of Philadelphia. He married, 28 June, 1838, Mary Hannah, daughter of Penrose Robinson by his wife Janet Bayly; born at York, Pennsylvania, 28 June, 1820; died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 12 August, 1863.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

297. JANE ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ born 18 September, 1840; died 9 July, 1841.
298. SARAH JANE ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ born 15 October, 1842.
299. ABRAHAM ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ born 7 August, 1844; married (1) Louisa, daughter of Samuel Fisk; (2) Mary A., daughter of Rev. Burdett Hart. Has issue by first wife.
300. LUCY GRAHAM PERKINS,⁸ born 15 October, 1846; married, George G. Crowell. They have issue.
301. MARY HANNAH PERKINS,⁶ born 25 December, 1848; married Albert B. Carner. They have issue.
302. PENROSE ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ born 20 March, 1851; married Marion, daughter of William Harvey. They have issue.
303. THOMAS JEFFERSON PERKINS,⁶ Jr., born 29 December, 1856; died March, 1857.

213. ABRAHAM ROBINSON PERKINS,⁵ son of Thomas Perkins, Esq., by his wife Sarah Penrose Robinson,⁴ was born at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, 24 May, 1805; died 26 November, 1877. After his father's death the family moved to Philadelphia, where, in 1826, in connection with his brother, he founded the firm of Perkins & Company, dry-goods merchants, with which he was connected, except for a short intermission, until his death. While engaged in business in Philadelphia, he was also interested in the development of the city of Chester, where he resided during the summer of each year. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Union League of that place during the Civil War, and of the First National Bank, of which he was President from its organization in 1864 until his resignation in 1871. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee for thirty-five years, treasurer from

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

1852 to 1875, and president of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death. He was also a manager of the Pennsylvania Bible Society; director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Spring Garden Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He married, 11 September, 1833, Margaret Rowan, daughter of Charles Penrose by his wife Ann Rowan; born 21 May, 1809; died 29 May, 1892.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

304. SALLY ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ born 26 January, 1835; died 17 April, 1901; married Levi Taylor Rutter.

305. GRAHAM PERKINS,⁶ born 26 January, 1840; died 23 April, 1840.

306. CHARLES PENROSE PERKINS,⁶ born 2 October, 1844; married Helen Armstrong Wright.

307. THOMAS GRAHAM PERKINS,⁶ twin with the above, born 2 October, 1844; died 10 March, 1856.

216. THOMAS ADAMS ROBINSON,⁵ son of Anthony Wayne Robinson⁴ by his wife Sarah Adams, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, 1 December, 1820; married, 8 June, 1858, Rachel Gorgas, daughter of Jacob M. Thomas by his wife Keturah Gorgas, both of Philadelphia; born 30 October, 1830; died 1 June, 1871. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, and the treasurer of the same; a member of the Council of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Board of Education, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and vice-president of the Magdalen Society.

Issue:

308. WILLIAM THOMAS ROBINSON,⁶ born 20 September, 1859; married, 7 February, 1884, Mary Mason Wilson, and has issue.

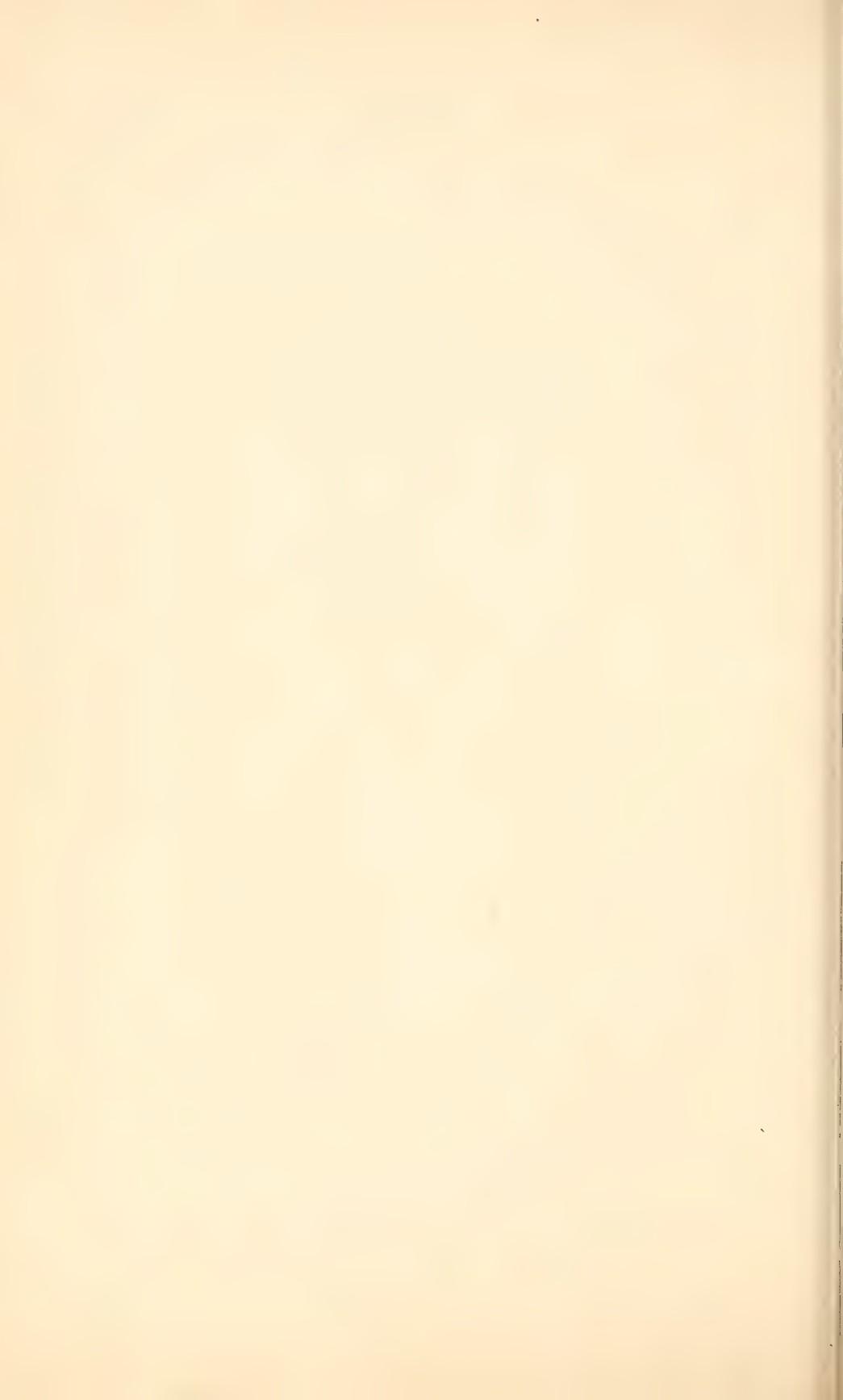
309. ANTHONY WAYNE ROBINSON,⁶ born 12 June, 1861; married, 19 April, 1888, Marie A. Bullock, and has issue.

231. MARY WAYNE ATLEE,⁵ daughter of William Richardson Atlee by his wife Margaretta Wayne,⁴ was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 26 July, 1802; died there, 1 March, 1838; married Isaacher Evans, of that County.

THOMAS NORWOOD PENROSE (No. 237).

Томонин Юрий Евгеньевич № 2332





FIFTH GENERATION.

Issue:

310. WILLIAM EVANS,⁶ born 6 December, 1828; died 20 November, 1901. His name was changed by act of Assembly to William Wayne. He married Hannah J. Zook.

237. THOMAS NORWOOD PENROSE,⁵ son of William Penrose⁴ by his wife Annah Norwood, was born at Philadelphia, 27 May, 1798; died 17 January, 1869. In his youth he learned the trade of tanner, but later in life engaged in pharmacy, and continued in that occupation until his death. He married, 5 April, 1817, Jane, daughter of James Glading by his wife Elizabeth Fife; born 8 June, 1798; died 18 December, 1859.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

311. ARMENIA PALMER PENROSE,⁶ born 17 February, 1819; married, 25 December, 1849, William E. Goodale.
312. ANNAH PENROSE,⁶ born 23 May, 1820; died 26 March, 1860; married (1), 23 May, 1854, Joel Cook; (2) Martin H. Williams.
313. ELIZABETH GLADING PENROSE,⁶ born 27 December, 1822; died 8 April, 1853; married 8 October, 1840, Joel Cook, who later married his wife's sister, Annah Penrose.
314. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁶ born 4 April, 1824; died 17 June, 1824.
315. ABIGAIL PENROSE,⁶ born 9 June, 1824; died 9 June, 1902; married, 14 November, 1844, Ebenezer Chase.
316. JANE PENROSE,⁶ born 15 September, 1828; died 8 April, 1890; married, 9 November, 1871, William Backman.
317. MARY PENROSE,⁶ born 15 September, 1828; died 7 April, 1829.
318. THOMAS NORWOOD PENROSE,⁶ born 25 March, 1831; died 26 November, 1831.
319. MARY NEEDLES PENROSE,⁶ born 1 December, 1832; married (1), 24 December, 1863, William H. Weatherby; (2), 15 December, 1878, Charles McCaul, a prominent builder of Philadelphia, now dead.
320. THOMAS NEALL PENROSE,⁶ born 6 June, 1835; died 13 February, 1902; married Margaret Ann Stewart.
321. SARAH RINK PENROSE,⁶ born 10 January, 1838; died 28 January, 1841.
322. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁶ born 10 June, 1841; died 24 January, 1842.
240. ANN PINKERTON PENROSE,⁵ daughter of William Penrose⁴ by his wife Annah Norwood, was born at Philadelphia, 15 April, 1804; died 26 June, 1883; married, 22 September, 1822, William von Albade Anderson, son of Samuel V. Anderson, by

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

his wife Sarah Hayes Wickersham; born 15 September, 1797; died 5 May, 1869. He was a member of City Councils, and appointed by that body in 1836, one of the committee to superintend the erection of Girard College. In 1824, he became a member of the "State in Schuylkill," and in 1849, the Governor of that noted institution.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

323. CHARLES PENROSE ANDERSON,⁶ born 5 March, 1826; died 30 September, 1862; married, 11 January, 1852, Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis Tete by his wife Irma Josephine Beylle; born 31 January, 1827. Issue: (324) FRANCIS TETE ANDERSON,* born 7 December, 1853; married (1) Margaret A. Maguire; (2), 23 June, 1888, May Emily Felt; born 1 May, 1870. (325) WILLIAM VON ALBADE ANDERSON,⁷ born 7 September, 1855; died 25 October, 1856. (326) MARIE CAROLINE TETE ANDERSON,⁷ born 14 October, 1856, and died same day.

327. MARY ANN ANDERSON,⁶ born 25 May, 1828; died 7 March, 1901; married Jesse Williamson, Jr.

328. EMILIE NORWOOD ANDERSON,⁶ born 19 July, 1832; married, 7 June, 1853, John McCallum Emory; born 18 July, 1824. Issue: (329) ANN PENROSE EMORY,⁷ born 6 September, 1854. (330) HARRY OGDEN EMORY,⁷ born 23 July, 1856; married, 14 October, 1884, Mary Laura, daughter of Colonel Edwin L. Drake by his wife Laura Cecilia Dowd, of Guilford, Connecticut. (331) ELLEN HARRIET EMORY,⁷ born 30 November, 1860; married, 27 March, 1883, Harry Anderson, son of Joseph Anderson by his wife Emma Neil; born 10 November, 1855.

243. SAMUEL SMITH PENROSE,⁵ second son of William Penrose⁴ by his wife Annah Norwood, was born at Philadelphia, 19 February, 1810; died on board of U. S. man-of-war "Constitution," 8 July, 1839, and was buried at Macoa, China. He married Rebecca, daughter of James and Hannah Widdifield, of Philadelphia.

Issue:

332. WILLIAM PENROSE,⁶ born in 1830; died at Glen Ellyn, Illinois, 20 September, 1892; married Katharine McIntyre, who died without issue, at Germantown, Philadelphia, 10 March, 1893.

* He resides in Chicago, and has changed his name to Francis T. von Albade.

FIFTH GENERATION.

333. ELLEN WIDDIFIELD PENROSE,⁶ married John Henry Bentley, of Germantown. Issue: (334) GEORGE BENTLEY.

244. HANNAH SMITH PENROSE,⁵ daughter of William Penrose⁴ by his wife Annah Norwood, was born at Philadelphia, 2 February, 1812; died 15 November, 1899; married, 1 March, 1831, Morris Longstreth Hallowell, son of Charles Tyson Hallowell by his wife Ann Longstreth. Mr. Hallowell was born at Jenkintown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 14 August, 1809, and died at his summer residence, near Media, Pennsylvania, 16 June, 1880. He was educated at Friends' School at Westtown, Chester County. Upon his father's death, he succeeded to the latter's business, that of China and India silk goods importer, and became an eminent merchant. His trade was largely in the South and West, and when the Civil War broke out, the repudiation by the Southern merchants of the debts due his house, then Morris L. Hallowell & Company, forced the firm into liquidation. The business was reorganized under the same firm name, but a few years later Mr. Hallowell retired from the firm, and removed to New York, where he entered into co-partnership with his son, Colonel Norwood P. Hallowell, as a wool commission merchant. He returned to Philadelphia in 1870, and three years later, established the banking house of Morris L. Hallowell & Company, and the following year was elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He continued in the banking business the remainder of his life.

Mr. Hallowell was active in the organization of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was one of its directors. He was also for some years a director of the Bank of North America, and a member of the Union League.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

335. ANNA HALLOWELL,⁶ born 1 November, 1831; school teacher for some years, and a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia.

336. WILLIAM PENROSE HALLOWELL,⁶ born 18 May, 1833; died 10 April, 1894; married (1) Elizabeth Corbitt, daughter of Isaac Roberts Davis; born 6 March, 1835; died 25 December, 1876; (2) Mary M. Dewey;

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

born 19 June, 1848. Mr. Hallowell served as a private in the Civil War, in Company A, First Regiment of Artillery, Pennsylvania State militia, and on 19 May, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and participated in the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, in the summer of that year. He was honorably discharged in February, 1864, on account of physical disability. Issue, by first wife: (337) MORRIS LONGSTRETH HALLOWELL,⁷ born 1 May, 1857; married Jane Dalzell Picot. (338) ISAAC ROBERTS DAVIS HALLOWELL.⁷ (339) WILLIAM PENROSE HALLOWELL,⁷ born 30 November, 1863; married Agnes Hardenburgh.

340. RICHARD PRICE HALLOWELL,⁶ born 16 December, 1835; married, 26 October, 1859, Anna Coffin, daughter of Edward M. Davis, by his wife Maria Mott. Mr. Hallowell is a prominent wool commission merchant in Boston, Massachusetts. He served as a director of the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, and as vice-president from 1884 until 1886. He is the author of "The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts," and "The Pioneer Quakers," and has contributed many articles for newspaper publication. His wife published "The Life and Letters of James and Lucretia Mott." Issue: (341) MARIA HALLOWELL,⁷ born 22 August, 1860; married, 12 February, 1901, Joseph Prince Loud. (342) PENROSE HALLOWELL,⁷ born 28 October, 1862; died 28 April, 1872. (343) JAMES MOTT HALLOWELL,⁷ born 13 February, 1865; married, 14 April, 1903, Louise Tucker Harding. (344) LUCRETIA MOTT HALLOWELL,⁷ born 8 December, 1867; married, 31 December, 1894, Frank Spooner Churchill, and has issue.* (345) FRANCIS WALTON HALLOWELL,⁷ married, 27 June, 1896, Jessie Coburn Donald, and has issue.†
346. EDWARD NEEDLES HALLOWELL,⁶ born 3 November, 1836; died 26 July, 1871; married, 2 February, 1869, Charlotte Bartlett Wilhelmina, daughter of William Gray Sweet by his wife Charlotte Bartlett; born 2 August, 1843. General Hallowell was engaged in business in Philadelphia, at the outbreak of the Civil War, as a note and stock broker. On 26 April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Battalion New England Guard, and served one month. On 18 October, he became first lieutenant, volunteer aide-de-camp to Major-General John C. Fremont, and served as such until 16 December, the same year. On 11 January he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers; was promoted

* Issue of Lucretia Mott Hallowell by Frank Spooner Churchill: Richard Hallowell Churchill, born 11 January, 1896; died 14 January, 1896. Lucretia Mott Churchill, born 16 November, 1898. Winthrop Churchill, born 23 September, 1900.

† Issue of Francis Walton Hallowell by Jessie Coburn Donald: Richard Price Hallowell, 2d, born 15 December, 1897. Cornelia Hallowell, born 23 March, 1901.

FIFTH GENERATION.

- first lieutenant, 12 November, 1862; and on 6 March, 1863, became captain in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; was promoted major 17 April, lieutenant-colonel 31 May, and colonel, 18 July, 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, for meritorious conduct, 27 June, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war, when he was admitted to an interest in the firm of Hallowell & Coburn, wool commission merchants, of Boston, Massachusetts, retaining the same until his death. Issue: (347) CHARLOTTE BARTLETT HALLOWELL,⁷ born 22 January, 1870. (348) EMILY HALLOWELL, born 5 June, 1871.
349. NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL,⁸ born 13 April, 1839; married, 27 January, 1868, Sarah Wharton, daughter of Robert Haydock by his wife Hannah Wharton; born 22 January, 1846. Colonel Hallowell graduated from Harvard in the class of 1861. He served from 26 April to 25 May, 1861, as a private in the Fourth Battalion, New England Guard; was commissioned, 10 July, 1861, first lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers; promoted captain, 26 November, the same year, and, 17 April, 1863, became lieutenant-colonel, and, 30 May, colonel of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, which latter commission he resigned, 2 November, that year, on account of disability, resulting from a wound received at the battle of Antietam. He was also wounded at Glendale, Virginia, at an earlier date. Some of the engagements in which he participated were: Ball's Bluff, Siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oaks Swamp, Malvern Hill, and Chantilly, Virginia, Antietam, Maryland, and the Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, in the summer of 1863. He was a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military of the Loyal Legion. In 1864 he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Richard P. Hallowell, in the wool business in New York, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Boston, where he established himself as a wool broker and commission merchant. In 1891 he was elected president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, at which time he retired from the wool business. Issue: (350) ANNA NORWOOD HALLOWELL,⁷ born 20 March, 1871; married, 25 November, 1895, Horace Andrew Davis, and has issue.* (351) ROBERT HAYDOCK HALLOWELL,⁷ born 30 June, 1873; married, 7 October, 1902, Rebecca Borland Jackson. (352) NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL, JR.,⁷ born 3 July, 1875; married, 10 October, 1901, Margaret Ingersoll Bowditch, and has issue.† (353) JOHN

* Issue of Anna Norwood Hallowell by Horace Andrew Davis: Hallowell Davis, born 30 August, 1896. Horace Bancroft Davis, born 15 August, 1898. Sarah Haydock Davis, born 14 May, 1901.

† Issue of Norwood Penrose Hallowell, Jr., by Margaret Ingersoll Bowditch: Mary Bowditch Hallowell, born 18 September, 1902.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

WHITE HALLOWELL,⁷ born 24 December, 1878. (354) ESTHER FISHER HALLOWELL,⁷ born 21 March, 1881. (355) SUSAN MORRIS HALLOWELL,⁷ born 19 December, 1883.

356. EMILY HALLOWELL,⁶ born 18 January, 1842.

357. SUSAN MORRIS HALLOWELL,⁶ born 17 June, 1845.

358. MORRIS LONGSTRETH HALLOWELL,⁶ born 13 January, 1847; died 13 February, 1847.

248. HARRIET PENROSE,⁵ daughter of Charles Penrose ⁴ by his wife Ann Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 1 February, 1803; died 16 February, 1857; married, by Rev. Mr. Mead, 26 June, 1828, Isaac Webb Pennock, of Chester County, iron manufacturer, son of Isaac Pennock by his wife Martha Webb; died 14 November, 1832.

Issue:

359. ANNIE ELIZA PENNOCK,⁶ born 19 April, 1829; single, and now of Philadelphia.

360. ISAAC WEBB PENNOCK,⁶ born 30 November, 1830; died 24 August, 1897, unmarried and without issue. He resided many years at Lexington, Kentucky.

250. JAMES PENROSE,⁵ son of Charles Penrose ⁴ by his wife Ann Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 21 July, 1806; died at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, 3 August, 1888; married Marian, daughter of Isaac Pennock by his wife Martha Webb. She died 4 December, 1894. Mr. Penrose spent most of his early life on a farm in Chester County. For a few years he was engaged in the manufacture of boiler plate, near Coatesville. He retired from business, and took up his residence in that town. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Issue:

361. CHARLES PENROSE,⁶ born 25 July, 1836; died 12 April, 1881. He was engaged in the manufacture of iron as the junior member of the firm of Huston and Penrose, at the Lukens Rolling Mill on the Brandywine at Coatesville; married Elizabeth Webb, daughter of George Webb Pennock by his wife Eliza Mason. Mrs. Penrose died 6 February, 1898. Issue: (361a) MARIAN PENROSE,⁷ born 15 August,

FIFTH GENERATION.

1874; died 24 February, 1878. (361b) CHARLES FREDERICK PENROSE,⁷ born 6 November, 1876; died 24 March, 1878.

362. JAMES NORMAN PENROSE,⁶ born 29 December, 1841; owns and resides upon a ranch near Buffalo, Wyoming; married 18 May, 1897, Julia Cecelia, daughter of Patrick Corcoran by his wife Anna Hagarty. Issue: (362a) JAMES NORMAN PENROSE,⁷ born 15 March, 1898. (362b) ELIZABETH WEBB PENROSE,⁷ born 1 April, 1900.

252. SARAH PENROSE,⁵ daughter of Charles Penrose⁴ by his wife Ann Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 28 July, 1811; died there, 21 January, 1891; married, 11 September, 1833, Clement Adam Buckley; born 1 June, 1791; died 13 April, 1868; son of Daniel Buckley, Esq., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, iron-master, by his wife Sarah Brooke. Mr. Buckley graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, and in 1814 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. His father, Daniel Buckley, was for several years a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Issue:

363. ANNA PENROSE BUCKLEY,⁶ married John Smith Newbold.

364. DANIEL PENROSE BUCKLEY,⁶ born 11 November, 1836; died 4 July, 1862. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855; studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1858. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and was commissioned captain. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Gaines' Mills.

365. CLEMENTINA BUCKLEY,⁶ died in infancy.

366. EMILY ADELE BUCKLEY,⁶ now living in Philadelphia, married (1), 16 April, 1865, Edward Lowber, who died 10 December, 1866; son of William Twells Lowber by his wife Susan Worrell; (2), 2 June, 1879, John Worrell Pepper, of Philadelphia, manufacturer, and son of Frederick S. Pepper by his wife Adeline Worrell.

253. JOHN ROWAN PENROSE,⁵ son of Charles Penrose⁴ by his wife Ann Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 20 August, 1813; died at his country seat, "Rokeby," Chester County, Pennsylvania, 11 September, 1869. He was a prominent shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and for many years the senior partner of the firm of Penrose & Burton. He was a public-spirited citizen, and served as a member of the Board of Port Wardens, a

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

director of the City Ice Boat, president of the Point Breeze Driving Park, a director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and from 1844 until 1852 was on the active roll of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. He married, 19 April, 1838, Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Burton by his wife Eliza Plumsted Hutton; born in December, 1817; died 29 January, 1896.

Issue:

367. ELIZA PENROSE,⁶ born 20 March, 1839; died 6 February, 1902; married William Cochran.
 368. ANNA ROWAN PENROSE,⁶ born 29 November, 1840; married (1) John C. Ralston; (2) Francis C. Hooton.
 369. ELLEN PENROSE,⁶ born 29 October, 1844; married (1) Thomas Swann; (2) Honorable Ferdinand C. Latrobe.
 370. CHARLES HENRY PENROSE,⁶ born 8 July, 1848; died 1 May, 1852.
 371. WALTER ELLIOT PENROSE,⁶ born 21 November, 1851; died 8 November, 1891; married Emily Thompson.
254. ANN MATHEWS PENROSE,⁵ daughter of Charles Penrose⁴ by his wife Ann Rowan, was born at Philadelphia, 16 November, 1815; died there, 24 March, 1888; married, 19 January, 1853, Washington Keith, son of Samuel Keith by his wife Mary Boyd; born at Philadelphia, 22 February, 1811; died there, 20 May, 1866. Mr. Keith was brought up to mercantile life, and was for some years a member of the firm of Keith and Kelly, in the crockery business; went to Mauritius and South America on various business ventures, and at one time had a real estate office with Samuel Pleasants. From 1862 until 1865 he was United States Assessor at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia City Cavalry, now known as the First City Troop, also of the Philadelphia Club and other organizations.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

372. CHARLES PENROSE KEITH,⁶ born 15 March, 1854; married, 18 December, 1883, Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of Louis Wister by his wife Elizabeth Emlen Randolph. Mr. Keith was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873; studied law with his kinsman, Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose; was librarian pro tem. of His-



FIFTH GENERATION.

torical Society of Pennsylvania in 1876; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1877, and for a number of years was an examiner of titles for a title insurance company. He was chief clerk to the United States Appraiser at the Port of Philadelphia during President Harrison's administration. He is the author of "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania 1733-1776," and "Ancestors of Benjamin Harrison and Notes of Families Related," and was a contributor to "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," and has contributed part second to the General History of Pennsylvania for "Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal" now (1903) in press. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a founder and a member of the Board of Managers of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; a vestryman of Christ Church, and a member of the Philadelphia Club and of the Germantown Cricket Club.

373. SIDNEY WASHINGTON KEITH,⁶ born 10 July, 1856; married, 31 October, 1899, Mary Cummins, daughter of John H. Catherwood by his wife Mary Ellen Cummins, and has issue: (374) SIDNEY KEITH,⁷ born at Philadelphia, 5 June, 1901. Mr. Keith was a salesman with Coffin and Altemus, and is engaged in the banking business. He is a member of the Philadelphia, the Rittenhouse, and the Country clubs, and of other organizations.

258. Honorable CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁵ eldest son of Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose⁴ by his wife Anne Howard Bingham, was born at his father's country seat, near Frankford, Philadelphia, 6 October, 1798; died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 6 April, 1857. A portion of his boyhood was spent at St. Louis, Missouri, where his father resided for some years after his appointment by President Jefferson as a commissioner of the Louisiana territory. During the War of 1812 the son enlisted in one of the volunteer companies of St. Louis, but the organization was not called into active service. He returned to Philadelphia, and there entered on the study of the law under Samuel Ewing, Esq., and on 9 May, 1821, was admitted to the bar in that city. Shortly afterward he removed to Carlisle, Cumberland County, where he settled in the practice of his profession. "Popular manners, legal erudition, close attention to business, and admirable oratorical powers, soon secured him a large practice," and he rose to a place among the foremost of the

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

eminent jurists of which the bar of Cumberland County was then justly proud.

In early manhood Mr. Penrose became actively identified with political affairs, and took a leading part in many of the public movements of the day. His fame as an orator was such that large demands were made upon him for speeches during political campaigns, and frequently he was for weeks at a time "on the stump" in various parts of the State. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the district embracing Cumberland and Perry Counties, and was re-elected for a second term of four years in 1837, at which time his district embraced Adams, Franklin, and Cumberland Counties. He remained in the Senate eight years, and was one of the most active and distinguished members of that body, and during that period there were but few who acted a more conspicuous part in the affairs of the Commonwealth than did Senator Penrose. He was for four years Speaker of the Senate, and was serving as such during the noted "Buckshot War."

The period of his service was one of unparalleled political excitement, and the political controversies of that time were of the most bitter character. In his early career, Mr. Penrose was a Democrat of the Jefferson school. He warmly supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and when first elected to the Senate he was chosen as a Democrat, subsequently, however, identifying himself with the Whig Party, and as a Whig he was overwhelmingly re-elected to the Senate, being voted for not only by the Whigs, but by a large portion of the Democrats of his district. On account of this change in his party alignment, Mr. Penrose was vehemently, viciously, and maliciously assailed by the press of the Democratic Party, as well as by the politicians who remained identified with that organization, and he was charged with treason to the same, to which attacks Mr. Penrose made reply in March, 1839, in one of the most noted speeches

FIFTH GENERATION.

ever delivered in the Senate, three days being occupied in its delivery. He claimed that he had not changed his principles; that these were then, as they had always been, those of Mr. Jefferson, but that the Loco Foco Democracy under Jackson had subverted these principles, and that in consequence "the honest portion" of Jackson's followers had deserted his standard. A few extracts from the speech here follow:

"The history of General Jackson will present the most remarkable instance of numerous promises, professions and principles, no doubt at the time honestly made and avowed, but violated and abandoned in succession under the influence of the venal flattery of the designing parasites who surround him,..... No eastern potentate ever had more servile slaves. Instead of independent opinion, party discipline has substituted the will of the leaders of the party, and that will, however contradictory and capricious, must be obeyed..... Such is the discipline of the party; it is black, white, blue, red or green, as the leaders may choose to order, whether the order be true or false..... President Jackson in his inaugural address, declared, as Jefferson had done, that the patronage of the General Government had been brought into conflict with elections, and he promised to restore the Government to the simplicity of the early ages of the Republic. He promised *reform* of abuses, and he emphatically declared that this *reform* was inscribed by the people among the first of its duties. But instead of reform, abuses increased—instead of a return to the purity and simplicity of democratic principles, every day produced some new and wider departure from it—instead of restraining the mighty power of the executive arm, it was everywhere felt; and absolute submission claimed to executive will;—instead of forbidding the interference of the officers of the general government with the freedom of elections, it was quietly encouraged and secretly urged, until at last blue-light federalism has come to have so complete an ascendancy that such interference is not only claimed as a right, but enjoined as a duty upon these satraps of power..... The provisions of the constitution were disregarded, and all powers resolved into the will of the executive, fenced in by flatterers, and above all control and beyond all check. Not only did honest federalists leave *the party*, but the Democrats, however reluctant to sever past political relations, and however they may have lingered and hesitated, *left this party by hundreds and thousands*..... This, sir, is the history of the latter days of the party, which has driven from its ranks the honest Democrats who were once its bone and sinew, and it has now nothing left of democracy but the much honored, and long abused name."

Among the senators of Pennsylvania at the time Mr. Penrose made the speech referred to, was the late eminent Frederick

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Fraley, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Fraley addressed the Senate just before Mr. Penrose made his speech, and in the course of his remarks made reference to the attacks upon Mr. Penrose, in the following words:

"Sirs, I leave Charles B. Penrose, who year after year, and session after session, not only defended the principles of the Democratic Party, but the interests of the Commonwealth on this floor, to his own defence. He needs no shield to protect that reputation which he himself is so well able to defend. The services which he has rendered the State are well known, and his memory will be embalmed in the recollection of the people of Pennsylvania when those *patriots* from the county of Philadelphia, whom the Senator [Brown] has compared to the Hancocks and the Adamses of the Revolution, have rotted down in the niches of infamy, where the virtuous indignation of the people will soon place them; and when the malignant feelings of the partizan shall have given way to the sober reflections of the statesman, the reputation of Charles B. Penrose will stand out in characters of undying brilliancy, not only in the bosom of his own constituents, but in the Commonwealth which has been honored by his birth, and elevated among her confederated sisters by his constant and untiring services."

Mr. Penrose resigned the speakership, 13 March, 1841, on which occasion he delivered an address, which is given in full in the Appendix to this work. Six days later he forwarded his resignation as a member of the Senate. It reads as follows:

"Washington City, March 19th, 1841.

"The Hon. John H. Ewing,

"Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

"Sir:—Having accepted an office under the Government of the United States, I hereby resign that of Senator in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

"I have the honour to be,

"Very respectfully,

"CHS. B. PENROSE."

Mr. Penrose was a delegate to the Convention which nominated General William Henry Harrison for the Presidency, and during the campaign which followed he was constantly "on the stump," in support of General Harrison's election. So prominent was he in this connection, and so valuable were his services in the work of carrying Pennsylvania for the Whig Party, it was

VALERIA FULLERTON BIDDLE, WIFE OF HONORABLE CHARLES BINGHAM
PENROSE.

manzid-e-sara (Gardens) in and around the city of Isfahan



FIFTH GENERATION.

thought by many that Mr. Penrose would be called to a seat in President Harrison's cabinet, but, instead of this, he was appointed Solicitor to the Treasury, and this is the office to which he makes reference in his letter resigning the speakership.

Mr. Penrose retained the solicitorship until the close of President Tyler's administration, and discharged its duties with marked ability and fidelity. After he relinquished the position, he returned to Pennsylvania, and resumed the practice of the law at Lancaster, but removed from that city to Philadelphia in 1847, and there became largely engaged in the pursuits of his profession. In 1849 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Meredith, but resigned the same in a short time and returned to Philadelphia.

In 1856 he was elected to the Senate as the candidate of the People's or Republican Party. His family earnestly opposed him re-entering public life, but he accepted the position, and was serving as senator at the time of his decease. His death was caused by pneumonia, brought on by exposure in a railroad accident which happened as he was returning to his post at Harrisburg, after a short visit to his family in Philadelphia.

Mr. Penrose was the projector of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to promote which he labored zealously for some years, and of which he was at one time the president. The obstacles the enterprise had to contend with were apparently insurmountable, and there were not wanting malicious persons to misconstrue Mr. Penrose's motives in promoting the work of building the road, but he long survived the unjust aspersions made against him, and lived to see his favorite project not only accomplished, but an acknowledged valuable and lucrative public work.

Mr. Penrose was one of the compilers of Penrose & Watt's three volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania" (1831-32), and he was for some years a trustee of Dickinson College, and for four years the secretary of the Board of Trustees. In the biographical sketch of him, printed in

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

"Men of Mark in Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania," the author, Reverend Alfred Nevin, LL.D., wrote:

"The character of Mr. Penrose was distinguished by many strong and prominent points. He was emphatically self-reliant, depending on his own resources in the accomplishment of his plans and purposes. The earnestness of his temperament was indicated in everything he undertook. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might. Such was the enthusiasm of his nature, that it kindled a warm sympathy on all sides in his favor, and greatly aided him in carrying forward his life work. To selfishness he was an entire stranger. . . . Benevolence beamed in his countenance, and often found expression, not in good wishes merely, but in acts of delicate but seasonable kindness. His life was simple and frugal. Everything like ostentation was shunned by him, and he abhorred self-indulgence of all sorts. His generosity was apparent to everybody, amounting almost to a fault. His manner, which was highly cultivated, was gentle, courteous, and genial, offensive to none, attractive to all. Especially was he gracious to his inferiors, careful of their rights, and considerate of their feelings."

He married, 16 March, 1824, Valeria Fullerton, daughter of William McFunn Biddle * by his wife Lydia Spencer, daughter of Reverend Elihu Spencer †; born at Philadelphia, in January, 1799; died there, 15 November, 1881.

* WILLIAM MCFUNN BIDDLE was born McFunn, and added Biddle to his surname by an act of the Legislature, to enable him to inherit an estate from his uncle, Honorable Edward Biddle. He was a son of Captain William McFunn, an officer in the British Navy, by his wife Lydia Biddle, a daughter of William Biddle by his wife Mary, a daughter of Nicholas Scull, the eminent surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. William Biddle was a brother of John Biddle, the grandfather of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose, of the text.

† Reverend ELIHU SPENCER, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, 12 February, 1721; died in Trenton, New Jersey, 27 December, 1784; was graduated at Yale in 1746, and, with a view to becoming a missionary to the Indians of the Six Nations, studied their dialect and prepared himself for this office under the Reverends John Brainerd and Jonathan Edwards, accompanying the latter to the Indian Conference at Albany in 1748. He was ordained on 14 September, 1748, and, after laboring in western New York, was appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1750, holding this charge until 1756, when he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Long Island. About 1758 he was appointed by Governor James De Lancey chaplain of the New York troops, formed for service in the French war, after which he labored in the contiguous congregations of Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Shark River, and Amboy, New Jersey. On 29 November, 1775, Congress ordered that two ministers of the gospel be applied to, to go immediately amongst the regulators and highlanders of North Carolina for the purpose of informing them of the nature of the present dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Miller and Reverend Alexander McWhorter were engaged for this purpose. From 1769 until his death he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Trenton, New Jersey. On 20 October, 1777, Mr. Spencer was elected by Congress, chaplain for the hospitals of the Middle Department of the Continental Army. From 1752 until his death he was a trustee of Princeton

FIFTH GENERATION.

Issue, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania:

375. WILLIAM MCFUNN PENROSE,⁶ born 29 March, 1825; died 2 September, 1872; married Valeria Merchant.
 376. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE,⁶ born 24 March, 1827; married Sarah Hannah Boies.
 377. SARAH CLEMENTINA PENROSE,⁶ born 11 October, 1829; died 24 March, 1897; married William Sergeant Blight, Esq.
 378. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁶ born 27 October, 1832; married Mary Linnard.
 379. LYDIA SPENCER PENROSE,⁶ born 3 June, 1835.
 380. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁶ born 29 August, 1838; died 18 September, 1895; married Clara Andairese.
259. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁵ son of Clement Biddle Penrose⁴ by his wife Anne Howard Bingham, was born at Philadelphia, 30 September, 1802; died of yellow fever, about 1839, at "Pointe Celeste," the plantation of his father-in-law, near New Orleans, Louisiana; married, 3 June, 1830, Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Biddle Wilkinson, and granddaughter of Major-General James Wilkinson by his wife Ann Biddle; born at Natchez, Mississippi, 25 July, 1808.

Issue:

381. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁶ born 5 April, 1831; died 17 March, 1859; married Camille Adele Marie Bright.
 - 381a. CATHARINE WILKINSON PENROSE,⁶ born 18 February, 1833.
 382. JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON PENROSE,⁶ born 7 March, 1835; died in battle, circa 6 April, 1865.
 383. ANN HOWARD PENROSE,⁶ born 4 March, 1837; died *circa* 1900; married Henry Wilkinson.
260. Major JAMES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁵ son of Clement Biddle Penrose⁴ by his wife Anne Howard Bingham, was born in Missouri, in 1808; died at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, 1 January, 1849. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, 1 July, 1824, from which he graduated and

College. In 1782 the University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. One of his daughters married Honorable Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and a member of the Continental Congress; and another married Colonel Stephen Lowry, of the Revolutionary Army.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

became second lieutenant in the 2d Infantry, 1 July, 1828. In 1829 he served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; in 1829-1832, at Sackett's Harbor, New York; in 1832, at Fort Dearborn, Illinois, and in the Black Hawk war against the Sac Indians; in 1833, at Fort Dearborn, and at Fort Brady, Michigan, and from that time until 1836 at Fort Mackinack, Michigan. On 3 July, 1836, he was promoted first lieutenant, and was on duty in Hancock Barracks, Maine, from 1836 until 1838, in which latter year he entered on service in the war in Florida, against the Seminole Indians. From 1842 until 1844 he was on duty at Plattsburg Barracks. On 11 June, 1846, he was promoted captain, and was in service that year at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Here it was that second lieutenant (afterward General) William Tecumseh Sherman joined from the Military Academy, and first reported for duty to Captain Penrose.

In the war with Mexico, 1847-48, Captain Penrose was in the field and engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, 29 March, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, 17 April, same year; skirmish of Ocalala, 16 April, same year, on the 20th of which month he was brevetted major for meritorious service in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He afterward participated in the battles of Cheribusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was wounded at Cerro Gordo, in consequence of which he was ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, where he died from the effects of the Mexican War.

He married, at Madison Barracks, New York, 30 December, 1827, Mary Ann, daughter of General William Hoffman, of the United States Army; born 20 December, 1812; died 10 November, 1895.

Issue:

384. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁶ born 8 February, 1831; died 19 March, 1831.

385. WILLIAM HENRY PENROSE,⁸ born 10 March, 1832; died 29 August, 1903; married Harriet Elizabeth Adams.

MAJOR JAMES WILKINSON PENROSE (No. 260).

and the corresponding differential equation is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 1 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 1, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 2 .

Let us now consider the case where the period is 4 . Then we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 2 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 2, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 4 .

Let us now consider the case where the period is 6 . Then we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 3 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 3, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 6 .

Let us now consider the case where the period is 8 . Then we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 4 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 4, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 8 .

Let us now consider the case where the period is 10 . Then we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 5 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 5, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 10 .

Let us now consider the case where the period is 12 . Then we have

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2.$$

The singular points are at $x = 0$ and ± 6 , and the corresponding values of y are

$$y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \infty, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the function has two branches, one passing through the point $(0, \infty)$ and the other through the point $(\pm 6, \frac{1}{2})$.

It is evident from the form of the differential equation that the function is periodic in x with period 12 .



FIFTH GENERATION.

386. CATHARINE HOWARD PENROSE,⁶ born 7 August, 1834; died 13 October, 1836.
387. CATHARINE HOWARD PENROSE,⁶ born 3 June, 1837; married George B. Adams.
388. MARY ANN PENROSE,⁶ born 13 March, 1839; died 26 April, 1867.
389. JAMES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁶ born 19 February, 1842; married Annie Townsend.
390. ANNA BINGHAM PENROSE,⁶ born 13 April, 1844; married Thomas Wallace.
- 390 $\frac{1}{2}$. VALERIA C. PENROSE,⁶ born 31 December, 1846; married Joseph B. Clinton.

267. CALEB LOWNES ASH,⁵ son of Joseph Ash by his wife Frances Penrose,⁴ was born at Philadelphia, 3 August, 1809; died in 1850. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, in 1847, and practiced in the law in that city. In 1849, in company with other members of the Philadelphia bar, he started for California, to settle some cases growing out of the development of that new country. On the way one of the party was stricken with yellow fever. Ash was urged to abandon his companion and continue the journey, but his nature rebelled at so doing, and he remained and nursed his companion to health, but contracted the disease himself, from which he died. He married, 25 May, 1836, Bella Maria, daughter of John Ashmead by his wife Anna Lehman; born in August, 1811; died 27 January, 1895.

Issue:

391. FRANCIS PENROSE ASH,⁶ born 22 April, 1837; died 25 January, 1839.
392. WILLIAM ASH,⁶ born in 1843; died in infancy.
393. JOSEPH PENROSE ASH,⁶ born 4 July, 1839; died 8 May, 1864. When seventeen years of age he became a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and when the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired on, he hastened to Washington, and, 18 April, 1861, was made first lieutenant in the battalion raised by Cassius M. Clay to defend the capital city. For a reconnaissance he made across the Potomac into the enemy's lines at great personal peril, President Lincoln appointed him second lieutenant in the regular army, 30 April, 1861, and he was attached to the Fifth Cavalry. Through deeds of conspicuous daring he was promoted first lieutenant and captain, and was brevetted major for gallantry in battle at Warrenton, Virginia, 8 November, 1862, where he received three sabre-cuts and

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

one bullet. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battle of Spottsylvania on 8 May, 1864, where he was killed at the head of his troop. The heroic deed that makes his name historic occurred in February, 1864, when Ash rode toward the enemy's lines on the Rapidan in full view of the enemy to discover their strength. The whole army fired at him, but he was unharmed. Then the rebels stopped shooting and cheered him for his bravery. Not to be outdone, Ash raised his hat and rode toward the Federal Army again. General Wesley Merritt thus spoke of this event: "I thought then, and still think, that it was the bravest deed on the part of an individual I ever witnessed."

273. JONATHAN PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ son of William Collins by his wife Ann Penrose,⁴ was born 19 February, 1815; died at Laurel, Delaware, 4 June, 1886; married Mary, daughter of William Knowles by his wife Sarah Bacon; born 26 September, 1826; died 4 January, 1892.

Issue:

394. ANN PENROSE COLLINS,⁶ married William Turpin Collins, and had issue, (395) ANN PENROSE COLLINS.⁷
396. MARY COLLINS.⁶
397. CHARLES PENROSE COLLINS.⁶
398. HARRY PENROSE COLLINS.⁶

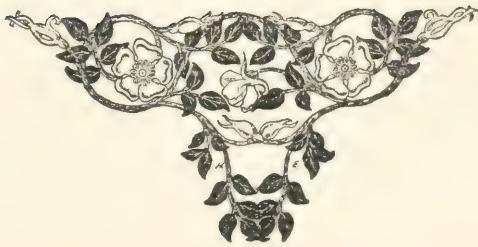
275. CHARLES PENROSE COLLINS,⁵ son of William Collins by his wife Ann Penrose,⁴ was born 6 April, 1820; died 1 April, 1901; married, 31 March, 1841, Mary Harper, daughter of George Latimer Watt by his wife Margaret Williamson; born 4 July, 1825; died 23 May, 1902.

Issue:

399. JONATHAN PENROSE COLLINS,⁶ born 3 April, 1842; married, 2 February, 1864, Esther, daughter of Thomas Davis by his wife Mary Twadell; born 22 February, 1842. Mr. Collins is Vice-President and Title Officer of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company. Issue: (400) MARY ALICE COLLINS,⁷ born 28 March, 1865; died young.
401. CHARLES ROWAN COLLINS,⁶ born 13 March, 1844; married, 18 February, 1867, Hannah Lloyd, daughter of Evans Russell by his wife Mary Lloyd. Issue: (402) HARRY PENROSE COLLINS,⁷ born 6 March, 1868. (403) CHARLES PENROSE COLLINS,⁷ born 13

FIFTH GENERATION.

- November, 1871. (405) MARY RUSSELL COLLINS,⁷ born 20 July, 1876.
406. ALICE LATIMER COLLINS,⁶ born 20 May, 1847; died 3 May, 1852.
407. ANN PENROSE COLLINS,⁶ born 13 June, 1850; married, 8 September, 1873, B. Frank Peirson. Issue: (408) MARTHA FRANCIS PEIRSON,⁷ born 22 April, 1875. (409) B. FRANK PEIRSON,⁷ born 20 May, 1880.
410. MARY ALICE COLLINS,⁶ born 15 October, 1852; married, 13 June, 1873, James A. Stovell. Issue: (411) MARY ALICE STOVELL,⁷ born 1 June, 1874. (412) JOHN PENROSE STOVELL,⁷ born 2 July, 1877. (413) JAMES STOVELL,⁷ born 23 May, 1880.
414. HARRY GRAHAM COLLINS,⁶ born 25 February, 1856; died 4 August, 1856.
415. WILLIAM THOMAS COLLINS,⁶ born 17 March, 1863; married, 31 March, 1886, Alice Rohrman. Issue: (416) HARIETTA R. COLLINS,⁷ born 26 September, 1887.



THE PENROSE FAMILY.



304. SALLY ROBINSON PERKINS,⁶ daughter of Abraham Robinson Perkins by his wife Margaret Rowan Penrose,⁵ was born at Philadelphia, 26 January, 1835; died at Villa Nova, Pennsylvania, 17 April, 1901; married, 30 November, 1859, Levi Taylor Rutter, son of Clement Stocker Rutter by his wife Letitia Brown; born 11 December, 1832; died 26 October, 1871.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

417. CLEMENT STOCKER RUTTER,⁷ born 12 November, 1860; married, 15 September, 1893, Elizabeth Archer Ashbridge; born 18 November, 1867. Issue: (418) CLEMENT STOCKER RUTTER,⁸ JR., born 17 July, 1894. (419) RICHARD ASHBRIDGE RUTTER,⁸ born 27 April, 1897.

420. MARGARET PERKINS RUTTER,⁷ born 25 July, 1862; married, 19 January, 1887, Morris Wistar Stroud, son of William Daniel Stroud by his wife Charlotte Wistar Beesley; born 14 May, 1860. Issue: (421) MORRIS WISTAR STROUD,⁸ JR., born 12 June, 1888. (422) WILLIAM DANIEL STROUD,⁸ born 20 November, 1891.

423. ROBERT LEWIS RUTTER,⁷ born 31 January, 1867; married, 23 February, 1892, Sarah Isabel Page. Issue: (424) FRANCES RUTTER,⁸ born 27 October, 1892. (425) ROBERT LEWIS RUTTER,⁸ JR., born 10 November, 1894. (426) CAROL PENROSE RUTTER,⁸ born 1 September, 1896.

306. CHARLES PENROSE PERKINS,⁶ son of Abraham Robinson Perkins⁵ by his wife Margaret Rowan Penrose, was born at Philadelphia, 2 October, 1844. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863; studied civil engineering at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1866. He was for twenty years connected with the civil engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He retired from active business in 1893. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Historical, Genealogical, and Colonial societies of Pennsylvania, the Art Club, and the Merion Cricket Club. He married, 13 November, 1878, Helen Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong Wright by his wife Emma Meminger Gano; born 31 July, 1848.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Issue, born at Philadelphia :

- 427. EMMA MEMINGER PERKINS,⁷ born 25 November, 1879; died 3 March, 1883.
- 428. ROWAN PENROSE PERKINS,⁷ born 24 August, 1884.
- 429. MARY HAWTHORN PERKINS,⁷ born 1 April, 1888.

310. Major WILLIAM WAYNE,⁶ son of Isacher Evans by his wife Mary Wayne Atlee,⁵ and great-grandson of Major-General Anthony Wayne, was born in Willistown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 6 December, 1828; died at his ancestral home "Waynesborough," near Paoli, 20 November, 1901. His name was changed by Act of Assembly to William Wayne. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, taking a course in arts and a partial course in medicine, and was graduated in 1846. He at once took charge of the family estate and gave this business his undivided attention until President Lincoln, in 1861, issued his first call for three years' troops, whereupon Major Wayne relinquished his business, raised a company which became Company "K" (Wayne Guards), 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he served through the operations of 1862, the expedition to Warsaw Sound, Ga.; Fort Clinch, Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida; Edisto, John and James Islands, South Carolina, and during part of the October campaign of that year, at Hilton Head, South Carolina. In September, 1862, he was detailed on recruiting service, and returned to Pennsylvania. His health having suffered from exposure and climatic influences, and being unable to return to duty, he tendered his resignation and received an honorable discharge from the service by order of the Secretary of War, Special Order No. 24, January 19, 1863. After the war he was appointed to the Staff of General Dobson of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major. Major Wayne served as a representative from Chester County in the lower house of the Legislature from 1881 to 1886, and was a member of various important committees. With the exception of his military and

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

political service, Major Wayne passed his life quietly as a country gentleman on the great estate that has been in the possession of the Wayne family for nearly two hundred years.

Upon the death of Major Wayne's grandfather, Colonel Isaac Wayne, he, in 1855, was admitted to membership in the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, as the legal representative of General Wayne. In 1887 he was elected the President of that society, and in 1896 the President-General of the Society of Cincinnati. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and became its first president, which position he held until within a few months of his death, when, on account of failing health, he declined re-election. Besides his membership in these societies, he was a member and sometime President of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the United Service Club, the Hibernian Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. He also served for a time upon the Valley Forge Park Commission by appointment of the Governor of the Commonwealth. He was also a communicant of St. David's at Radnor, in whose ancient burial-ground his remains were laid to rest with those of his ancestors.

He married, 1 March, 1853, Hannah J., daughter of David Zook; born 18 November, 1827; died 27 August, 1899.

Issue:

429^a. MARY ATLEE WAYNE,⁷ born 21 January, 1854; married, 26 April, 1877.

John M. Wrigman, born 17 July, 1849, and by him had: (429^b) WILLIAM WAYNE WIRGMAN,⁸ born 24 March, 1878.

429^c. WILLIAM WAYNE,⁷ born 27 August, 1855; was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, from Chester County, in 1902; married, 23 April, 1883, Mary Valentine, born in 1859, and by her had issue: (429^d) WILLIAM WAYNE,⁸ born February, 1884, and (429^e) EDITH WAYNE,⁸ born 12 November, 1889.

319. MARY NEEDLES PENROSE,⁶ daughter of Thomas Nor-

DR. THOMAS NEALL PENROSE (No. 320).

Die Lösungsmethode ist die





SIXTH GENERATION.

wood Penrose⁵ by his wife Jane Glading, was born at Philadelphia, 1 December, 1832; married (1), 24 September, 1863, William H. Weatherby, who died 25 January, 1872; (2), 15 December, 1878, the late Charles McCaul, a prominent builder of Philadelphia.

Issue, by first husband:

430. JANE ELIZABETH WEATHERBY,⁷ born 2 February, 1866; died 7 November, 1867.
431. MARY NEEDLES WEATHERBY,⁷ born 19 January, 1868. Professor of English in the Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.
432. WILLIAM HENRY WEATHERBY,⁷ born 21 October, 1871; died 21 May, 1872.

320. Medical Director THOMAS NEALL PENROSE,⁶ son of Thomas Norwood Penrose⁵ by his wife Jane Glading, was born at Philadelphia, 6 June, 1835; died there, 13 February, 1902. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and subsequently received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. On 1 November, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Navy; was promoted past assistant surgeon, 28 June, 1864, and medical director, 30 January, 1890. Upon entering the Navy he was placed on duty at the Washington navy-yard, where he remained until February, 1862, when he was ordered to the warship "Harriet Lane," in which vessel he became attached to Admiral Farragut's fleet. He participated in the attack upon forts Jackson and St. Philip, at New Orleans, and was with the fleet when, on 24 April, 1862, it passed up the river between the forts. He was with the fleet at the battle of Vicksburg, and in other engagements on the river, and also participated in the capture of Galveston, Texas, where the "Harriet Lane" engaged single-handed the rebel rams, "Bayou City" and "Neptune," sinking the latter. The "Bayou City," after the third attempt to do so, succeeded in boarding the "Harriet Lane," and the commanding officer, the executive officer, and all the deck officers save one, of

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

the "Harriet Lane," were either killed or wounded, and all others were taken prisoners, Surgeon Penrose among the number. He was compelled to walk from Galveston to Alexander, Louisiana, and was there placed on a prison ship. After his release he was ordered to the "Massachusetts," to convey the wounded from the fleet off Charleston, South Carolina, to northern hospitals. He was later engaged in cruising off the West Indies, South America, Europe, Japan, China, East Indies, Java, Africa, and other places in various ships, and in the "Levant" he visited Constantinople, Smyrna, and along the coast of Syria.

Surgeon Penrose was on duty at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia from 1872 until 1874; served as a member of the Navy Medical Examining Board from 1880 until 1882, and from 1893 until 1894 was in command of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia. He was retired from the Navy in 1895, on account of limitation of age, at which time he was on duty superintending the construction of the Naval Hospital at New York.

He married, 3 June, 1863, Margaret Ann, daughter of James and Mary Stewart; born at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, 16 August, 1837.

Issue:

433. THOMAS NORWOOD PENROSE,⁷ born 26 March, 1865; graduated at Yale University in 1887; afterward entered the law department of Columbia University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1889, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar.
434. CHARLES WILLIAMS PENROSE,⁷ born 3 November, 1872. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated at Yale University in 1896.

327. MARY ANN ANDERSON,⁸ daughter of William von Albade Anderson by his wife Ann Pinkerton Penrose,⁵ was born at Philadelphia, 25 May, 1828; died at Wilmington, Delaware, 7 March, 1901; married, 22 April, 1850, Jesse Williamson, Jr.; born 11 August, 1822; died 30 May, 1854; son of Peter Williamson by his wife Lurana C. Tittermary. At the time of her marriage she dropped the name Ann.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Issue :

435. WILLIAM VON ALBADE WILLIAMSON,⁷ born 20 March, 1851; died 23 February, 1898; married, 30 April, 1878, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel McLean by his wife Maria Williams. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, but left in his junior year; studied law at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated LL.B., in 1874; was deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the second Circuit of Pennsylvania. Issue: (436) LORAINE PENROSE WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 18 June, 1879; married, 20 January, 1900, Lloyd Duval Smoot. (437) JESSE WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 28 March, 1881. (438) BASIL MATORIN WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 24 December, 1884.
439. JESSE WILLIAMSON,⁷ born 26 April, 1853; married, 30 April, 1883, Sophia Watmough, daughter of Honorable M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, by his wife Sophia Watmough; born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 22 June, 1859. Dr. Williamson entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and left college at the close of his freshman year; then studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated M.D. in 1873. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, and is practicing in his profession at Wilmington, Delaware. Issue: (440) SOPHIA WATMOUGH WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 23 May, 1884. (441) MARY ELEANOR WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 16 October, 1885. (442) KATHARINE BUCKLEY WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 2 October, 1887. (443) JESSIE WILLIAMSON,⁸ born 30 May, 1894.
363. ANNA PENROSE BUCKLEY,⁶ daughter of Clement Adam Buckley by his wife Sarah Penrose,⁵ and now living in Philadelphia, married, 10 April, 1856, John Smith Newbold; born at Philadelphia, 20 February, 1831, and died there, 2 June, 1887; son of William Henry Newbold by his wife Calebina Emlen. John Smith Newbold was a banker and note and stock broker, being a member for many years of the firm of W. H. Newbold Son & Aertsen, of which his father was the senior partner. He was a director of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Insurance Company of North America, and the Library Company of Philadelphia; a vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death he was a vestryman of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and warden of the Church of Our Saviour, Jenkintown, Montgomery County. He was also interested in the management of many charitable and social institutions.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

444. CLEMENT BUCKLEY NEWBOLD,⁷ born 25 July, 1857; married, 20 February, 1897, Mary Dickinson, daughter of Colonel Thomas A. Scott by his wife Anna Dike Riddle; born 21 January, 1876. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, but left college in his junior year. He is a member of the banking and stock brokerage firm of W. H. Newbold's Son & Company, and a vestryman of Christ Church. Issue: (445) MARY DICKINSON NEWBOLD,⁸ born 12 November, 1898. (445^a) ANNA SCOTT NEWBOLD,⁸ born 19 March, 1903.
446. ARTHUR EMLEN NEWBOLD,⁷ born 5 September, 1859; married, 25 February, 1886, Harriet, daughter of Fitz Eugene Dixon by his wife Catharine Chew Dallas; born 3 February, 1866. He is a member of the firm of W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., and a director of various institutions. Issue: (447) ANNA BUCKLEY NEWBOLD,⁸ born 28 April, 1887. (448) ARTHUR EMLEN NEWBOLD,⁸ born 3 July, 1888. (449) HARRIET CATHARINE NEWBOLD,⁸ born 3 November, 1889. (450) FITZ EUGENE DIXON NEWBOLD,⁸ born 20 February, 1895. (451) DOROTHY EMLEN NEWBOLD,⁸ born 8 March, 1899.
452. ELLEN GRUBB NEWBOLD,⁷ born 9 December, 1860; died 21 March, 1864.
453. EMILY BUCKLEY NEWBOLD,⁷ born 13 April, 1865; married, 29 April, 1891, Dr. William Johnson Taylor, son of Major William Johnson Taylor by his wife Mary Eliza Bearden; born 13 October, 1861. Issue: (454) PHEBE EMLEN TAYLOR,⁸ born 3 March, 1892; died 19 March, 1894. (455) CLEMENT NEWBOLD TAYLOR,⁸ born 13 September, 1893. (456) MARION TAYLOR,⁸ born 9 March, 1895. (457) WILLIAM JOHNSON TAYLOR,⁸ JR., born 3 July, 1896. (457^a) FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR,⁸ born 23 April, 1903.
458. PENROSE BUCKLEY NEWBOLD,⁷ born 1 November, 1868; died 1 March, 1870.
459. ANNA BUCKLEY NEWBOLD,⁷ born 3 January, 1871; married, 29 April, 1896, Beauveau Borie, Jr., son of Beauveau Borie by his wife Patty Neill; born 25 September, 1874. Issue: (460) PATTY BORIE,⁸ born 1 January, 1898.
461. JOHN SERGEANT NEWBOLD,⁷ born 2 October, 1874; married, 4 January, 1902, Virginia Mason, daughter of Mason Campbell by his wife Eulalie Keating.
367. ELIZA PENROSE,⁶ eldest child of John Rowan Penrose⁵ by his wife Anna Maria Burton, was born at Philadelphia, 20 March, 1839; died there, 6 February, 1902; married, 26 March,

SIXTH GENERATION.

1856, William Cochran, son of William G. Cochran by his wife Elizabeth Liston Travis. Mr. Cochran was for many years engaged in business as an importer of wines and cigars, being a member of the well-known firm of T. & W. Cochran, his brother, Travis Cochran, being his partner. He retired from business some years ago.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

462. WILLIAM GREENE COCHRAN,⁷ born 17 December, 1857; married, 6 June, 1888, Gertrude Louisa, daughter of S. Wilmer Cannell by his wife Sarah Niverson Skipwith; born 2 October, 1866. Issue: (463) ANNE CANNELL COCHRAN,⁸ born 15 November, 1889. (464) WILLIAM COCHRAN,⁸ born 6 October, 1891. (465) TRAVIS COCHRAN,⁸ born 30 November, 1893; died 4 January, 1897. (466) PEYTON SKIPWITH COCHRAN,⁸ born 19 February, 1897.
467. HARRIET PENROSE COCHRAN,⁷ born 5 November, 1860; married, 24 January, 1883, John Richard Suydam, of New York, son of John Richard Suydam by his wife Ann Middleton Lawrence. Issue: (468) JOHN RICHARD SUYDAM,⁸ born 9 May, 1886. (469) LISA SUYDAM,⁸ born 25 May, 1890.
368. ANNA ROWAN PENROSE,⁶ daughter of John Rowan Penrose⁵ by his wife Anna Maria Burton, was born at Philadelphia, 29 November, 1840, and is now living at West Chester, Pennsylvania. She married (1), 28 November, 1859, John C. Ralston, son of George Ralston by his wife Levisa Smith. Mr. Ralston died 2 December, 1866, and she married (2), 29 June, 1870, Colonel Francis Carpenter Hooten, of West Chester. Colonel Hooten was Drafting Commissioner for Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War; elected District Attorney for Chester County in 1866; a Presidential Elector in 1868, and chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1879 and 1880.

Issue by first husband:

470. ANNA MARIA RALSTON,⁷ born 30 November, 1860; now living at West Chester; married, 21 February, 1878, Charles Frederick Jones; born 25 November, 1849; died 10 November, 1897. Issue: (471) CHAR-

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

LOTTE FREDERICA JONES,⁸ born 3 January, 1879. (472) JOHN RALSTON JONES,⁸ born 14 October, 1880. (473) ELLIOT PENROSE JONES,⁸ born 6 November, 1883.

Issue by second husband:

474. MARY PENROSE HOOTEN,⁷ born 22 October, 1872; married 8 January, 1902, David Trumbull Lanman Robinson, who died 19 September, 1902.

369. ELLEN PENROSE,⁶ third daughter of John Rowan Penrose⁵ by his wife Anna Maria Burton, was born at Philadelphia, 29 October, 1844; now living at Baltimore, Maryland; married (1), 4 June, 1863, Thomas Swann, son of Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, by his wife Elizabeth Gilmor Sherlock; died 7 August, 1866; (2), 3 July, 1880, Honorable Ferdinand C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Maryland, son of John H. B. Latrobe by his wife Charlotte Virginia Claiborne. Mr. Latrobe is a prominent member of the Baltimore bar, and has been six times chosen Mayor of that city.

Issue by first husband:

475. THOMAS SWANN,⁷ born 3 October, 1864; died 16 March, 1896; married, 31 December, 1887, Carita Douglass, daughter of Dr. J. Frank Mason, of Loudon County, Virginia, by his wife Caroline Roderiquez. Mrs. Swann, died 11 March, 1889. Issue: (476) THOMAS SWANN,⁸ born 17 February, 1889.

477. SHERLOCK SWANN,⁷ born 27 December, 1866; married, 30 November, 1898, Edith Robinson, daughter of Thomas De Ford, of Baltimore, by his wife Sarah William Bell. Issue: (477a) SHERLOCK SWANN,⁸ born 30 September, 1900.

Issue by second husband:

478. CHARLOTTE FERNANDE LATROBE,⁷ born 3 June, 1881.

479. ELLEN VIRGINIA LATROBE,⁷ born 6 January, 1883.

480. FERDINAND CLAIBORNE LATROBE,⁷ born 15 March, 1889.

371. WALTER ELLIOT PENROSE,⁶ son of John Rowan Penrose⁵ by his wife Anna Maria Burton, was born at Philadelphia, 21 November, 1841; died there, 8 November, 1891; married, 9 April, 1874, Emily, daughter of Lucian Peters Thompson by his wife Caroline Burling. Mr. Penrose was a member of the First City Troop.

COLONEL WILLIAM MCFUNN PENROSE (No. 375).

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SIXTH GENERATION.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

481. JOHN ROWAN PENROSE,⁷ born 12 December, 1875; died 29 March, 1885.
482. EMILY CHRISTINE PENROSE,⁷ born 28 November, 1877; married, 30 April, 1901, Adolph George Rosengarten, manufacturer, and served in Spanish War in First City Troop; son of Harry Bennett Rosengarten by his wife Clara Johanna Knorr.
483. CHARLES PENROSE,⁷ born 24 January, 1886.

375. Colonel WILLIAM MCFUNN PENROSE,⁸ eldest son of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose⁵ by his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 29 March, 1825; died 2 September, 1872. He graduated at Dickinson College in July, 1844, and at once devoted himself to the study of law, and two years after he had received his degree of A.B., entered upon his chosen profession in his native place. He rapidly secured reputation and practice, and soon became a leader at a Bar celebrated for its learning and ability.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Penrose joined the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was elected Colonel of the Sixth Regiment. His constitution, however, was entirely unfitted for the exposure of the camp, and he laid there the foundation of the indisposition which eventually cut short his life at an early age. After participating in the active campaign, and distinguishing himself at the battle of Drainsville, one of the first successes on our side of the war, he was obliged to resign on account of severe ill health, from which he never entirely recovered.

In the community in which he lived, Colonel Penrose was universally beloved for his many noble qualities. Generous to a fault, and with a heart full of sympathy for the weaknesses and suffering of others, his aid and counsel were sought by great numbers of people totally unable ever to remunerate him for his professional services. As a lawyer he was learned, quick in his perceptions, cogent in argument, highly gifted as a speaker, and very successful.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

His demise was greatly deplored. The entire bar assembled in the court-room to pay a tribute to his memory. The Honorable James H. Graham, Judge Junkin, A. B. Sharpe, Esq., R. M. Henderson, H. C. Herman, Lemuel Todd, W. H. Miller, and C. E. Maglaughlin, Esq., eulogized in strongest terms the personal qualities, social virtues, and professional ability of the lamented dead. Judge Graham referred to the deceased as "the kind and amiable Penrose, removed in the prime of his life, in the midst of his usefulness, and in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, well merited by a life of untiring labor and research in acquiring a knowledge of legal science surpassed by few of his age." And Judge Junkin said, "his astuteness, vigor of thought, and keenness of perception in grasping the result of a principle, and then wielding it with a steady hand, I have never seen surpassed."*

The meeting which subsequently, as a body, attended the funeral of their brother, unanimously expressed their opinion and feeling of his character and worth as follows:

"*Resolved*, That by indefatigable industry, unremitting devotion to the study of the law, united with a calm temper, and uniform courtesy of manner, this able lawyer has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollections of the Bar and the community."

"*Resolved*, That we feel with deep sensibility the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. Penrose, who has for a quarter of a century been actively engaged in his profession in our midst, for whose professional attainments we entertain the highest respect, and for whose estimable qualities we have the most profound regard."

He married, July, 1858, Valeria, daughter of General Charles Merchant, U. S. A.

Issue, born at Carlisle:

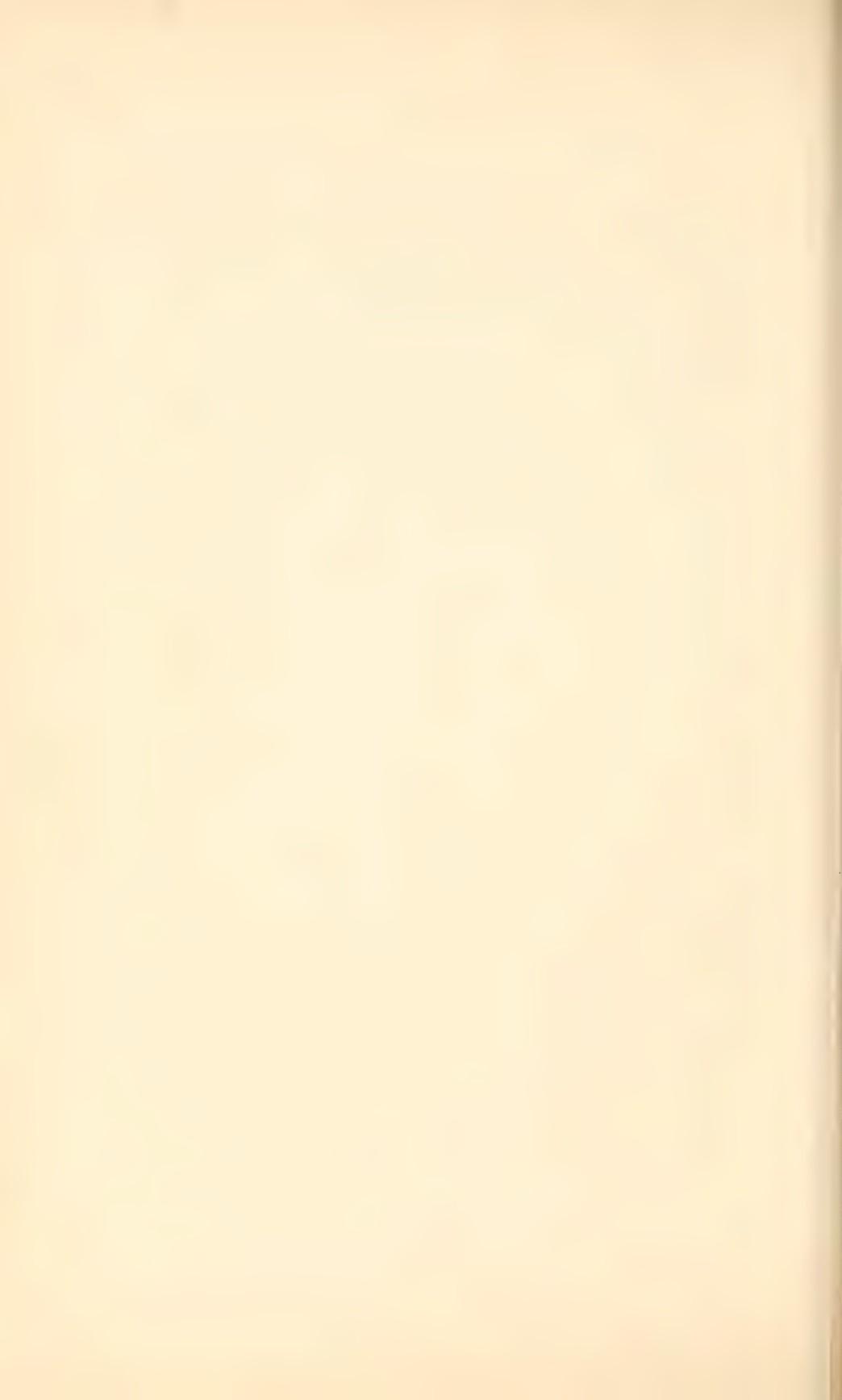
- 483^a. SARAH MERCHANT PENROSE.
 - 483^b. VALERIA BIDDLE PENROSE.
 - 483^c. ELLEN WILLIAMS PENROSE.
 - 483^d. VIRGINIA MERCHANT PENROSE.
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* See "Men of Mark in the Cumberland Valley," 449.

DR. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE (No. 376).

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SIXTH GENERATION.

376. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE,⁶ M.D., LL.D., son of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose⁵ by his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 24 March, 1827. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1846, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1872. After completing his college course, he entered upon the study of medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the same in 1849. From 1851 until 1853 he was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital; in 1853 he became physician to the Southern Home for Children, and in 1854 consulting physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, where he delivered clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. Here it was that Dr. Penrose first distinguished himself as a medical teacher. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital, and contributed to its success much of his time, energy, and pecuniary resources. He was for a number of years a successful private teacher of medicine, and his private course of lectures was largely attended.

In 1863 the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania elected him to the professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, made vacant by the resignation of the illustrious Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, which chair he filled with great distinction until 1889, when he voluntarily retired from the position, and at the same time gave up active practice in medicine. Dr. Penrose always attracted very large classes of students, who listened to his lectures with the closest and most absorbed attention, and his bearing toward them was always dignified, graceful, and affectionate. On 6 October, 1873, he delivered a discourse commemorative of the life of Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, his predecessor, before the trustees, professors, and students of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which discourse was published in pamphlet form.

Dr. Penrose had a large private practice. During the Civil

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

War he served as Surgeon at the Satterlee Hospital, this being one of the largest and most important of the army hospitals in Philadelphia. He has been a member of the College of Physicians since 1854; was one of the founders of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Gynaecean Hospital of Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

He married, 28 September, 1858, Sarah Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Smith Hubbard Boies, by his wife Mary Frances Caroline Thomas; born at "Rockland," Cecil County, Maryland, 31 March, 1834; died of pneumonia at Philadelphia, 30 March, 1881. Mrs. Penrose was a woman of rare culture and refinement, of unusual intelligence and phenomenal and magnificent beauty. She became the mother of seven sons. At a very early period of her married life she abandoned entirely society and devoted herself exclusively to the education of her children, and this she kept up until her death in 1881—a few months before her two eldest sons graduated from Harvard University with highest honors, honors due, in a great measure, to their mother's untiring devotion to them. She came of the best blood of Maryland and Massachusetts. Her father was a son of Judge William Hubbard,* and added Boies to his name after he was adopted by an uncle, Jeremiah Smith Boies, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Boston. Judge Hubbard was a descendant of William Hubbard, who was one of the first graduating class at Harvard College in 1642. Mrs. Penrose's mother was born at Rockland, Maryland, and was a daughter of Philip Thomas, Jr., by his wife Sarah Margaret Weems, and the great-great-great-granddaughter of Honorable Philip Thomas, who died in Maryland, in 1675, and was a member of the

* Judge WILLIAM HUBBARD, the grandfather of Mrs. Penrose, married, 4 July, 1790, Benjamina Woodbridge, daughter of Dr. Joseph Clarke by his wife Isabella Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of Abel Alleyne, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Thomas Alleyne by his wife Mary, daughter of Honorable Dudley Woodbridge,^a who was graduated at Harvard

SIXTH GENERATION.

Governor's Council of that Province; she was also in the same degree of descent from Colonel Samuel Chew, also a member of the Governor's Council, and the ancestor of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of Pennsylvania.

Issue, all born at Philadelphia:

484. BOIES PENROSE⁷; died in infancy.
 485. BOIES PENROSE,⁷ born 1 November, 1860.
 486. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁷ born 1 February, 1862; married Katherine Drexel.
 487. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE,⁷ JR., born 17 December, 1863
 488. SPENCER PENROSE,⁷ born 2 November, 1865.
 489. FRANCIS BOIES PENROSE,⁷ born 2 August, 1867.
 490. PHILIP THOMAS PENROSE,⁷ born 10 March, 1869; died at El Paso, Texas, 8 June, 1901.
377. SARAH CLEMENTINA PENROSE,⁶ daughter of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose,⁵ by his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 11 October, 1829; died at Philadelphia, 24 March, 1897; married, September, 1854, William Sergeant Blight, son of George Waln Blight by his wife Mary Sergeant. Mr. Blight was born 17 December, 1826;

College in 1696, and became the director-general of the Royal Asciento Company of England, and agent of the South Sea Company in Barbadoes, and also judge-advocate-general of that Island.

^aDUDLEY WOODBRIDGE was a son of Reverend Benjamin Woodbridge, and grandson of Reverend John Woodbridge, who was bred at Oxford; came to America in 1634, and was ordained minister of the church at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1635, and later became a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts. He was a younger brother of Benjamin Woodbridge, who was a graduate with William Hubbard in the first class at Harvard in 1692. The Reverend John Woodbridge married Mercy, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley.⁹

^bGOVERNOR DUDLEY was eminent among the early Massachusetts colonists. He was a son of Captain Roger Dudley, of the English Army, and descended from the Barons of Dudley. He was born in Northampton, England, in 1576; at twenty, was commissioned captain by Queen Elizabeth, and led his company "of the Northampton gallants over to the siege of Amiens, in Picardy." He became a zealous Puritan, and was for many years the steward of the fourth Earl of Lincoln. In 1634 he was chosen deputy-governor of Massachusetts, and came with Governor Winthrop to that colony in the same year. In 1634, and again in 1640, 1645, and 1650, he was elected governor, and in 1644 was chosen commander-in-chief of the military forces of the colony, with the title of major-general. From the time of his arrival in Massachusetts, until his death, 31 December, 1653, when not governor, he served either as deputy-governor, or as a member of the Governor's Council of Assistants.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

died 9 May, 1903; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and was for some years vice-president of the Alumnae Society, College Department. He was also for many years the secretary and treasurer of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

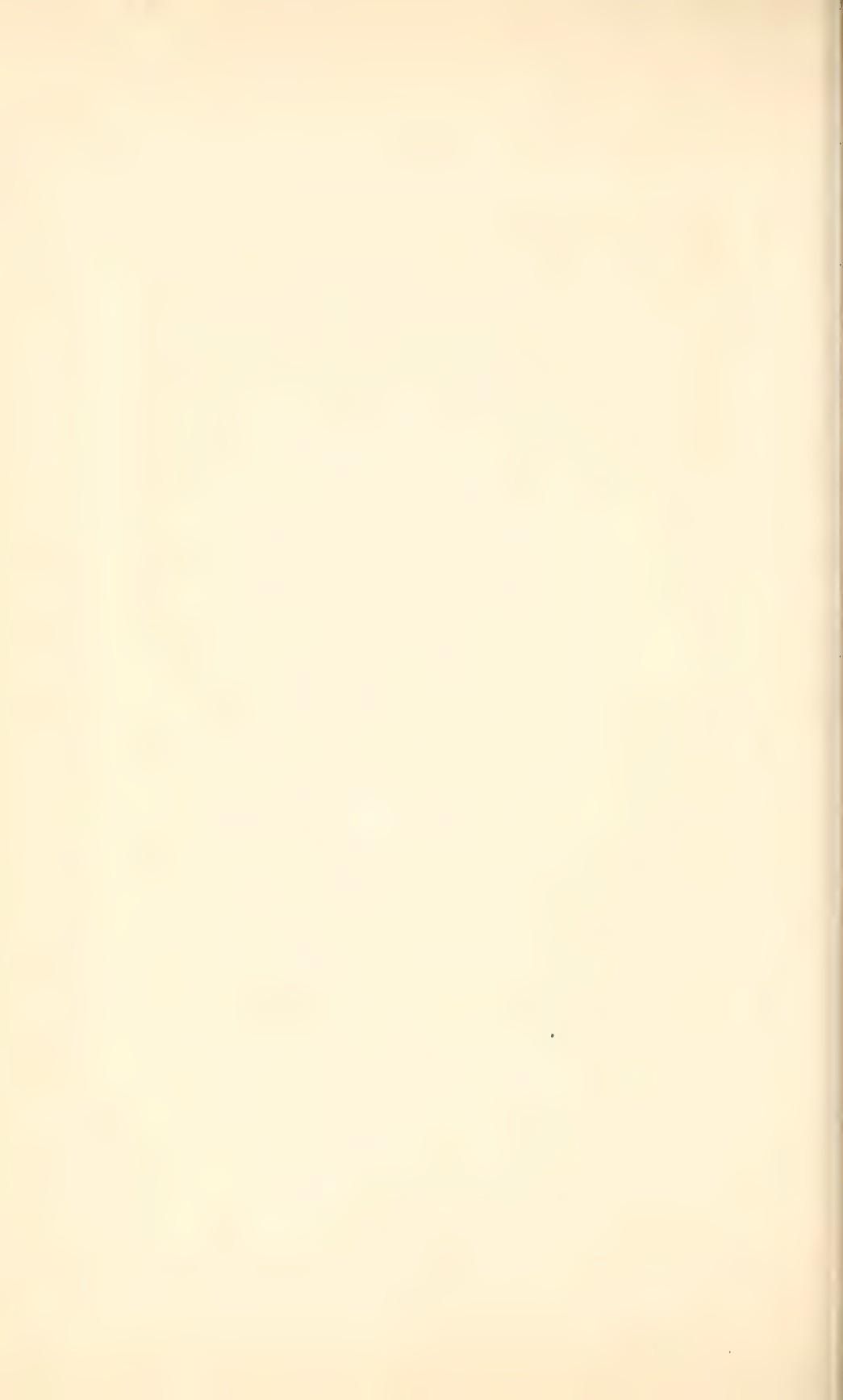
Issue:

491. CHARLES PENROSE BLIGHT,⁷ born 8 October, 1855; died 4 July, 1895; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1879. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.
 492. WILLIAM SERGEANT BLIGHT,⁷ born 7 March, 1858; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878; admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1880, and afterward established Blight's School for Boys, at Philadelphia, of which he is the Head-master, and professor of Latin and Greek. He married, 6 December, 1890, Cornelia Taylor, daughter of Isaac Oliver Blight by his wife Matilda P. Harris.
 493. ELIJU SPENCER BLIGHT,⁷ born 11 November, 1860; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution and of the University Club.
 494. LYDIA SPENCER BLIGHT,⁷ born 26 April, 1863; married, 7 December, 1886, John F. Hageman, Esq., who died at Princeton, New Jersey, 1 July, 1893. He was a member of the New Jersey bar.
378. Honorable CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁶ son of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose⁵ by his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 27 October, 1832. He remained in Carlisle until 1841, when his father was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, and removed his family to Washington, D. C., where they resided until 1845, when they returned to Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1850; read law with his father, and, 19 November, 1853, was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and there successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, until he became one of the judges of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, to which position he was appointed, 30 January, 1878, by Governor Hartranft, to fill the vacancy caused by the

HONORABLE CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE (No. 378).

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SIXTH GENERATION.

death of Judge O'Brien. During the following year he was nominated to the same position by both political parties, and was unanimously elected for a term of ten years, and was re-elected for like terms, in 1889 and 1899, and is now serving in such capacity. In 1864 he edited "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence." He has been a vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia since 1869; is a member of the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and the American Academy of Social and Political Sciences.

He married, 30 September, 1857, Mary, daughter of Stephen Beasley Linnard * by his wife Emily L. Kelly; born at Philadelphia, 11 April, 1835.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

495. EMILY LINNARD PENROSE,⁷ born 17 October, 1858.
496. VALERIA FULLERTON PENROSE,⁷ born 29 October, 1860.
497. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁷ born 5 July, 1862; died 6 January, 1887.
498. STEPHEN BEASLEY LINNARD PENROSE,⁷ born 20 December, 1864; married Mary Deming Shipman.
499. HELEN PENROSE,⁷ born 29 May, 1867; married, 17 October, 1901, Thomas Leiper Hodge; born at Trenton, New Jersey, 9 July, 1865; son of Dr. Charles Hodge by his wife Martha Gray Janeway, and grandson of the eminent Reverend Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., of Princeton, New Jersey.
500. ELIZABETH COLEGATE PENROSE,⁷ born 22 August, 1869; married, 3 February, 1891, Reverend Henry Evertson Cobb, D.D.; born at Hopewell, New Jersey, 25 March, 1863. Mr. Cobb is a son of Reverend Oliver Ellsworth Cobb,† and was graduated at Rutgers College, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and is now pastor of the Dutch Reformed Collegiate Church at 77th Street, New

* He was a son of Captain James M. Linnard, who commanded the First Independent Company of Artillerists, Philadelphia, in the War of 1812; was president of Common Councils in 1828, and was a son of Captain William Linnard, who was commissioned, 27 August, 1777, captain lieutenant of the 6th Company Philadelphia Artillery Battalion, under Colonel Jehu Eyre, and was in service in the Revolution.

† The Reverend Oliver Ellsworth Cobb, was a son of Sanford Cobb, and married, 3 November, 1858, Cornelia Whitney, daughter of Reverend Abraham Polhemus, a descendant, in the seventh generation, of the Reverend Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who settled in Brooklyn in 1654.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

York. Issue: (501) DOROTHY PENROSE COBB,⁸ born 31 October, 1892.
(502) OLIVER ELLSWORTH COBB,⁸ born 3 February, 1895. (503)
EMILY LINNARD COBB,⁸ born 22 June, 1899. (504) CLEMENT BID-
DLE PENROSE COBB,⁸ born 16 September, 1900.

505. LYDIA BAIRD PENROSE,⁷ born 22 September, 1871.

506. MARY CLEMENTINA PENROSE,⁷ born 16 April, 1875.

380. Colonel CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁶ son of Charles Bingham Penrose⁵ by his wife Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 29 August, 1838; died there, 18 September, 1895; married, 29 December, 1870, Clara, daughter of Dr. James Wheeler Andairese, of New York City. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858. On 3 August, 1861, he was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the U. S. Volunteers, and continued in the army until his death. Under date of 15 May, 1902, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, issued the following certificate as to Major Penrose's record in the army, compiled from the records of the War Department:

"STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY SERVICE OF
the late Charles B. Penrose,

Born in and appointed from Pennsylvania.
Captain, Comsy. Subs. Vols., 3 Aug., 1861;
Captain " " U. S. Army, 13 May, 1865;
Major, 4 Oct., 1889;
Died, 18 Sept., 1895.

"Brevetted Major, U. S. Volunteers, 13 March, 1865, 'for meritorious services during the war'; Major, U. S. Army, 13 May, 1865, 'for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the War,' and Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 November, 1867, 'for faithful and meritorious services during the war.'

SERVICE.

"Accepted commission August 16, 1861, and immediately reported to Major-General McClellan at Washington, D. C., and was ordered to Major-General Banks' command at Darnestown, Maryland.

"On duty as Field and Depot Commissary of General Banks' command from September 4, 1861, to May 24, 1862, when, in obedience to orders, he remained with stores for which there was no transportation, and, the enemy coming up, he destroyed them to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, and was cut off and taken prisoner by Ashby's Cavalry.

COLONEL CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE (No. 380).

Също така съдържанието на тези писма е съвсем различно.





SIXTH GENERATION.

"Remained a prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina, and Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, to August 17, 1862; on parole until exchanged September 21, 1862; reported to Major-General McClellan at Antietam, and was by him assigned to the Depot at Hagerstown, Maryland; remained as Depot Commissary from that date until June, 1863. On duty as Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Susquehanna, June 19 to July 2, 1863; with troops in the field in Pennsylvania to August, 1863; Depot Commissary at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, during August, 1863, and sick with typhoid fever at that station until October, 1863, when ordered to the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

"On duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., November 1, 1863, to December 31, 1867, being also on inspection duty at Fort Delaware, Delaware, and Annapolis, Maryland, in 1864;—accompanying President Lincoln to City Point, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, in March and April, 1865, and Commissary and Quartermaster to the escort of the remains of the late President Lincoln, on the journey to Springfield, Illinois, April 19, 1865; on sick leave February 1 to May, 1867, and on leave June 15 to September 15, 1867.

"Chief Commissary, 1st Military District, and Depot and Post Commissary at Richmond, Virginia, January 2 to April 1, 1868; Depot Commissary at Cheyenne, Wyoming, May, 1868, to June, 1869; at Sioux City, Iowa, to October, 1869; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (on leave February 10 to April 8, 1870, and December 12, 1870, to January 12, 1871), to January 24, 1871; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis, Missouri, to June, 1875, and also Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chicago, Illinois, during the period from May 1, 1875, to June 1, 1875, and then Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Chicago only, until July 16, 1875; on duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., to November 25, 1875; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Baltimore, Maryland, to April 15, 1876; on duty with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from April 20, 1876, to May 20, 1876; on sick leave to October 10, 1876; Chief Commissary, Department of Texas, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at San Antonio, Texas, to December 26, 1880; Chief Commissary Department of the South, and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Ohio, to April 1, 1881; on leave to May 4, 1881.

"On duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1881, to April 1, 1882; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., to September 30, 1882; Chief Commissary, Department of Dakota, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, October 31, 1882 (at St. Paul, Minnesota, November 1, 1886, to November 6, 1887), to November 6, 1887; Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 7, 1887,

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

to August 21, 1889; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Baltimore, Maryland, August 26, 1889, to September 18, 1895, being on leave from August 2, 1895, to September 18, 1895, on which latter date he died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania."

Major Penrose's record as above given speaks for itself. It is further worthy of mention, however, that at the close of the Civil War only two officers from the Subsistence Department were appointed to the regular army, one of these being Major Penrose.

Issue:

507. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁷ born 25 March, 1872.
508. CLEMENT ANDAIRESE PENROSE,⁷ born 2 January, 1874; graduated in medicine at Johns Hopkins University, and is practicing in his profession at Baltimore, Maryland.

381. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁶ son of Clement Biddle Penrose⁵ by his wife Ann Wilkinson, was born at Pointe Celeste, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 5 April, 1831; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, 17 March, 1859; married, 8 November, 1855, Camille Adele Marie, daughter of George Young Bright by his wife Lodoiska de Maupassant; born at New Orleans, Louisiana, 26 September, 1836.

Issue, born at New Orleans:

509. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁷ born 6 October, 1856; died 17 June 1895; married, 17 January, 1880, Amelia, daughter of Richard Charles, Esq.; born at New Orleans, Louisiana, 16 October, 1860. He was educated at the High School at New Orleans, and was graduated at Belleville College, Virginia. He then engaged in business, and soon became the head of the firm of Penrose Brothers, operating the Union and Fire Proof Cotton Presses of that city. He came to his death by a boiler explosion occurring in his cotton press. At the time of his death, he was a member of the School Board of New Orleans. Issue: (510) CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁸ born 21 May, 1881. (511) CAMILLE ADELE PENROSE,⁸ born 5 March, 1885.
512. GEORGE BRIGHT PENROSE,⁷ born 10 October, 1857; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, 6 June, 1903; married Laura Mary Elizabeth Maginnis.

CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE (No. 381).

(1876-1882) (1882-1892)



CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE (No. 509).

(Jameca Blue - 100% Wool)



SIXTH GENERATION.

382. Captain JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON PENROSE,⁶ son of Clement Biddle Penrose⁵ by his wife Ann Wilkinson, was born at Velasco, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 7 March, 1835. He served four years in the Confederate service during the Civil War, and at the time of his death, commanded a company in a Louisiana regiment, of which his maternal uncle, Robert Wilkinson, was colonel. He participated in the principal battles in Virginia and Maryland, and was mortally wounded in a skirmish at High Bridge, Appomattox County, Virginia, 6 April, 1865, three days prior to General Lee's surrender, and probably died the same day. He fell during a charge, which he, as senior officer, was leading, and as he fell, he called to his men to "go on." This was the last known of him. His son was born eight months after his death, and died about at five months old. His girl wife refused for many months to believe that he was really dead. Her anxiety and suspense, with her grief at the death of her babe, undermined her health, and she died a childless widow at twenty-three years of age, and was buried at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Captain Penrose married at Norfolk, Virginia, February, 1862, Jane Vaughan, daughter of John Henry Butler by his wife Rebecca Frances Camp; born at Norfolk, Virginia, December, 1846; died at Charlottesville, Virginia, May, 1867.

Issue:

513. JOSEPH BIDDLE WILKINSON PENROSE,⁷ born at Norfolk, Virginia, November, 1865; died at Charlottesville, Virginia, May, 1866.

383. ANN HOWARD PENROSE,⁶ daughter of Clement Biddle Penrose⁵ by his wife Ann Wilkinson, was born at Jefferson City (now a part of New Orleans), Louisiana, 4 March, 1837; died circa 1900; married, 23 June, 1856, Henry Wilkinson, son of James Wilkinson, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Virginia. Their four eldest children were born on Ashland Plantation, near New Orleans, and the other four, on Oak Lawn Plantation.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

Issue:

- 514. JAMES COLEMAN WILKINSON,⁷ born 7 June, 1857.
- 515. JESSE WILKINSON,⁷ born 25 December, 1859; died same day.
- 516. FANNIE WILKINSON,⁷ born 1 February, 1861.
- 517. HENRY WILKINSON,⁷ born 22 May, 1863; deceased.
- 518. EDWARD WILKINSON,⁷ born 4 August, 1866; died 3 October, 1887.
- 519. PENROSE WILKINSON,⁷ born 25 June, 1869; deceased.
- 520. WALTER WILKINSON,⁷ born 14 September, 1871.
- 521. JESSE WILKINSON,⁷ born 11 May, 1878.

385. General WILLIAM HENRY PENROSE,⁶ son of Major James Wilkinson Penrose⁵ by his wife Mary Ann Hoffman, was born at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York, 10 March, 1832. Inheriting military blood from both his father and mother, and born under the shadow of the flag in the garrison at Madison Barracks, he imbibed the military spirit in his childhood, but his father prepared him for service in the civil walks of life. He was educated at Dickinson College as a civil and mechanical engineer, and upon leaving college he joined the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as a surveyor on the Burlington division, and he was still engaged in civil engineering at the outbreak of the Civil War. This brought him the opportunity he had long coveted,—engaging in the military service,—and on 13 April, 1861, he received a commission as second lieutenant, Third U. S. Infantry, but was assigned to duty in the Third Artillery, then stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. Here he remained among the Sioux Indians, until ordered to join his regiment, then in the field in Virginia.

After the battle of Ball's Bluff he was offered the colonelcy of the First California, three-battalion regiment, afterward the Ninety-first Pennsylvania. This important command was offered by total strangers to him. He accepted, and was ordered to take command, but his immediate commander, General Sykes, intercepted the order relieving him from his place in the Regulars, and he never received it.

During the Pennsylvania campaign, he was offered the com-

SIXTH GENERATION.

mand of two other regiments, but, owing to General Sykes' aversion to parting with any of the regular army officers, he failed to receive the appointment to either command. He participated in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was recommended for three brevets for conspicuous gallantry.

After the second Bull Run battle he was stricken with swamp fever, and upon recovery was ordered to duty as instructor of new regiments, at which time regiments were coming in under the call of the President. He had special charge of one brigade of the Provisional Division, holding part of the defences of Washington, also doing secret service duty in that city. On being relieved from duty there in November, 1862, a petition was signed by every officer in the five regiments of the brigade requesting the Secretary of War to appoint Lieutenant Penrose to command the brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, but this effort failed, as at that time no vacancies existed in that grade.

He rejoined his regiment in December, and commanded a company in the first Fredericksburg fight, and on the withdrawal of his division he was detailed to command the companies covering the movement and taking up the pontoon bridges. Immediately afterward he was made adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary of his regiment.

In January, 1863, General Torbert, commanding the First New Jersey Brigade, requested Lieutenant Penrose to call upon him. He did so, finding the latter ill. General Torbert informed Penrose that he would be obliged to take sick leave, and that, before going home, he desired to see the Fifteenth New Jersey, a new regiment, with a competent man at its head, and asked Penrose to accept the position, which he did, and, on 18 April, 1863, assumed command of the regiment, afterward so well known as the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

On 27 April was inaugurated the battle of Chancellorsville. The Sixth Corps, of which the Fifteenth New Jersey was a part, was ordered to cross the river below Fredericksburg. The

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

regiment designated to cross in the pontoon boats not being ready, and an aid finding Colonel Penrose and his regiment standing at arms, directed him to move forward, and hence this regiment was the first to cross, which was gallantly done in the face of a heavy fire, and the way cleared for laying the pontoon bridges for the rest of the command. Colonel Penrose, in his official report of this movement, and of the events of the next few days, wrote :

"My command broke camp at White Oak Church, Virginia, the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28th, and marched to the bank of the Rappahanock, near Franklin's Crossing, where it bivouacked until near morning, when it was moved to the river and crossed in boats, just before daylight in the morning of the 29th, taking up a position on the left bank. Remained there until the morning of the 3d of May, a portion of which time was employed in doing outpost duty immediately in the face of the enemy; remaining upon this duty, taking up various positions, and part of the time exposed to severe scattering flank fire from the enemy's lines of skirmishers, until the enemy was driven from his position on the heights above Fredericksburg, and the line of battle was ordered to retire from that place, when I was left in the rear as a support to our retiring skirmishers, by order of the General commanding the Division. Everything was brought from the field without difficulty. After procuring ambulances, to get which I had to send to the city of Fredericksburg, and moving the wounded left on the battle-field during the rapid movements, I proceeded upon the line of march of the corps. Arriving some distance out of the city on the plank road, I learned that the enemy was making stout resistance in front, and that the First Brigade (N. J.) was about to engage him. Marching as rapidly as possible, I arrived at the front at about 5 o'clock P. M., and without halting, was immediately ordered by General commanding the Corps to engage the enemy on the right of the road, in which the enemy had taken a position and effectively resisted every attempt to dislodge him. My command advanced about a quarter of a mile through a dense woods and in places of almost impassable undergrowth, to about thirty yards of the enemy's position, where I engaged at least four of his regiments, with, I am convinced, terrible effect, but without driving him from his well-chosen position. Just after dark, my command being entirely exhausted, and the enemy's fire destructive, after having another regiment sent to relieve me, I retired in good order, the enemy showing no disposition to follow. Sunday night my command bivouacked upon the battle-field. During the engagement on Monday was assigned to various positions, part of which was supporting batteries. When at night the artillery was ordered toward the river, I was ordered to follow it. Recrossed the river just before daylight, and went into camp on the right bank."

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY PENROSE (No. 385).

($\tau \tau_f - \alpha^2 f$) / $(\rho \cos \varphi)^2$ = $\tau^2 (1 + m) / (M_\pi^2 \Lambda_c^2 \Gamma(\tau))$



SIXTH GENERATION.

Twice during the movement thus mentioned, Colonel Penrose was in command of his brigade, and after the river was recrossed he again fell in command, which he retained until a few days before the battle of Gettysburg, when General Torbert rejoined the army in the field.

During the battle at Spottsylvania, May 8th, just after General Sedgwick had been killed, an order was received from General Grant for Colonel Penrose to assume command of the brigade, without regard to rank, thus placing him over all of his seniors. But one other instance of such high honor was conferred during the war. After participating in the bloody fights about this point, he again was assigned the honor of covering the withdrawal of the army, and again so assigned, at Cold Harbor.

While in front of Petersburg his Corps was ordered to Washington, to meet Early's move against that city, and from there into the Shenandoah Valley, under General Sheridan, where Colonel Penrose participated in every battle save one. At Cedar Creek he was severely wounded, necessitating the removal of several inches of the bones of his right arm, but in spite of this serious injury he was absent from his command but three months, and returned to participate in the engagements about Petersburg, where he was again wounded but did not leave the field, and was in the subsequent battles up to the date of Lee's surrender.

After the close of the war he was made judge advocate-general on the staff of Major General Hancock, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth. In the early Spring of 1867 he was ordered to cross the plains into Colorado, and there establish a military post at Fort Lyon, which he did, taking his family with him, although the journey was through hostile Indian country. From this time to the date of his retirement he constantly served with the colors, and almost continually on frontier duty, being engaged in many Indian expeditions. While in command at Fort Lyon the venerable Kit Carson, of Western fame, came to his

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

house and died there, and during his campaign in the winter of 1867-68, against the Southern Indians, W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) served as his chief of scouts.

The following is Colonel Penrose's record as given in the Army Register:

"ACCOUNT OF SERVICE.

"Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Infantry, from Michigan, April 13th, 1861, joined at Fort Randall, Dakota, on duty with 4th Artillery until July, 1861, then joined Regiment at Arlington, Va., First Lieutenant 3d Inf'ty, May 14th, 1861. Engaged in the battles of Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and second Bull Run, Va., Military instructor of new regiments at Washington, D. C., engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Captain 3d Inf'ty, 11th of September, 1863. Major 12th Inf'ty, 31st May, 1883. Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Inf'ty, 21st August, 1888. Colonel 20th Inf'ty, 28th November, 1893. Transferred to 16th Inf'ty, 15th September, 1894. Retired by statute limitation 10th March, 1896.

"SERVICE IN VOLUNTEERS.

"Colonel 15th New Jersey Volunteers, April 18th, 1863. Bvt. Brig. General U. S. Volunteers, October 19th, 1864. Brig. General U. S. Volunteers and Bvt. Maj. General April, 1866. Honorably mustered out of volunteers. Engaged in the battles of second Fredericksburg, Marie Heights, Salem Church. In command of Brigade, Gettysburg, Farmington, Rappahannock Station, and operations of Mine Run, Va. Commanded Brigade in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, defences of Washington against the Rebel General Early's raid, battles of Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek (wounded), and the operations terminating in the capture of Petersburg (wounded) and the surrender of Gen'l Lee.

"BREVETS.

"Captain, May 3d, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Marie Heights, Va.

"Major, July 2d, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

"Lieutenant-Colonel, May 8th, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness, Va.

"Colonel, October 19th, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

"Brigadier-General, April 9th, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

"Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Middletown, Va. Assigned to command without regard to rank at battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va."

SIXTH GENERATION.

General Penrose died at Salt Lake City, Utah, 29 August, 1903. He married at Niles, Michigan, 10 March, 1832, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Hiram Adams by his wife Harriet Elizabeth Brown;* born 24 March, 1836.

Issue:

522. FANNY MAUD PENROSE,⁷ born 1 July, 1855; died 28 August, 1856.
523. CHARLES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁷ born 10 March, 1858; married (1) Mary M. Minor; (2) Lucy Wadham Townsend.
524. GEORGE HOFFMAN PENROSE,⁷ born 4 June, 1861; married Katharine Oden Hughart.

387. CATHARINE HOWARD PENROSE,⁶ daughter of James Wilkinson Penrose⁵ by his wife Mary Ann Hoffman, was born in Hancock Barracks, Maine, 3 June, 1837; married at Niles, Michigan, 5 November, 1856, George B. Adams.

Issue:

525. HALLACK PENROSE ADAMS,⁷ born 22 August, 1857; had his name changed by an act of the legislature to Hallack Abby Penrose; married (1) Dorothy Miller, who died shortly after their marriage; (2), 18 January, 1894, Laura La Tour Whitworth, and had issue: (526) CATHARINE MARGARET PENROSE,⁸ born at New London, Connecticut, 29 October, 1894.
527. WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS,⁷ born 3 August, 1859; married (1), 5 July, 1871, Annie Laura Carr. She died 17 April, 1874, and he married (2) Elinor Harrington.

* HARRIET ELIZABETH BROWN was born at Brownsville, New York, 30 September, 1808, and died at Fort Niagara, New York, 6 September, 1884. She was a daughter of Major Samuel Brown by his wife Nancy Skinner. Major Brown was born at Fallsington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 3 November, 1782, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, 24 June, 1842. He entered the U. S. Army as major and paymaster, in March, 1813, which position he resigned 18 June, 1816. His wife Nancy Skinner was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, 5 February, 1784; died 18 October, 1814. Major Brown was a son of Samuel Brown, who was born in Bucks County, 1 November, 1751, and removed in later years to a point on the Black River, New York, where he had purchased land of Rudolph Tillier, the agent of a large land company on the St. Lawrence River. Here he built his home, and gave the name to the town of Brownsville. He married, 10 March, 1773, Abi White, by whom he had twelve children, Major Samuel Brown being one, and the eminent Major-General Jacob Brown, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812, and rose to the command of the army of the U. S., was another. The father of the elder Samuel Brown was John Brown, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he was born 29 August, 1725; died 18 January, 1802; married, Ann Field, and was a son of Samuel Brown, born in Bucks County, 6 November, 1694; died 3 October, 1769; married, 6 September, 1717, Ann Clark, and was a son of George Brown, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1643; died in Buck County, Pennsylvania, in 1726, having emigrated to that province among the first colonists.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

528. AMELIA ALEXANDER ADAMS,⁷ born 1 November, 1861; married, 26 November, 1884, John L. Sneed.

529. HARRIET ELIZABETH ADAMS,⁷ born 9 February, 1863; died 19 April, 1890; married, 24 May, 1885, John E. King.

389. JAMES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁶ son of Major James Wilkinson Penrose by his wife Mary Ann Hoffman, was born 19 February, 1842; married, 29 June, 1876, Annie Townsend, of Philadelphia.

Issue:

530. ANNIE GALE PENROSE.⁷

390 $\frac{1}{2}$. VALERIA C. PENROSE,⁶ daughter of Major James Wilkinson Penrose⁵ by his wife Mary Ann Hoffman, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 31 December, 1846; married at Davenport, Iowa, 10 November, 1868, James B. Clinton, of Davenport.

Issue:

531. JAMES WILKINSON CLINTON,⁷ born 29 August, 1869; married, 13 October, 1891, Grace E. Warner, and has issue: (532) LUCILLE WARNER CLINTON.⁸

533. CHARLES PAUL CLINTON,⁷ born 17 September, 1871.

534. MARY ADA CLINTON,⁷ born 14 March, 1875.

535. ANN HOFFMAN CLINTON,⁷ born 1 December, 1880; died 25 August, 1885.



HONORABLE BOIES PENROSE (No. 485).

Horizonal Positioning

Geodetic Survey



SEVENTH GENERATION.



485. Honorable BOIES PENROSE,⁷ son of Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose⁶ by his wife Sarah Hannah Boies, was born at Philadelphia, 1 November, 1860. He received his early education at the Episcopal Academy and under private tutors.

He graduated from Harvard University with honors in 1881, being one of the five out of a class of nearly two hundred and fifty, selected by competitive examination to deliver an oration at commencement. The subject of his paper was: "Martin Van Buren as a Politician."

Upon leaving college he engaged in the study of the law, with Honorable Wayne McVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, Esq.; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession, associating himself with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, Esqrs., under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, as the representative from the Eighth Philadelphia District, and in November, 1886, he was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, from the Sixth Senatorial District, composed of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards. In May, 1889, he was chosen president *pro tempore* of that body, and in November, 1890, he was re-elected to the Senate, and when it assembled in January, 1891, he was re-elected President *pro tempore*. In 1894 he was again re-elected to the Senate, and in January, 1897, was elected United States Senator for the term of six years, and in January, 1903, was re-elected for the term expiring in March, 1909.

486. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁷ M.D., Ph.D., son of Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose⁶ by his wife Sarah Hannah Boies, was born at Philadelphia, 1 February, 1862. He was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy and by private tutors, and entered Harvard University when in his

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

sixteenth year. He was graduated in 1881, receiving the degree of A.B., with highest honors in physics.

On leaving college, he entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time continued his studies in mathematics and physics at Harvard, where, by special permission of the University Council, he was allowed to try for the degree of Ph.D., on condition that he should spend two months of each yearly term at Harvard. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and the degree of Ph.D. in physics from Harvard, both in the spring of 1884.

In 1885 and 1886 he was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1887 was appointed out-patient surgeon to the same. In 1888 he became one of the founders and surgeons of Gynæcean Hospital. In 1890 he was appointed surgeon to the German Hospital, and in 1893 was chosen professor of Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania—succeeding Professor William Goodell. In 1899 he voluntarily resigned his professorship, and at the same time retired from the active practice of medicine. He is the author of a “Text-Book on Diseases of Women,” now in its fifth edition, and of many contributions to medical journals. From 1878 until 1884 he published a number of articles on mathematical and physical subjects. He is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the American Gynecological Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, etc., a director of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, and was Honorary Chairman of the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the Second Pan-American Medical Congress, held in the City of Mexico, November, 1896.

Dr. Penrose married at New York, 17 November, 1892, Katharine Drexel, daughter of the late eminent banker, Joseph W. Drexel, Esq., by his wife Lucy, daughter of Thomas Lloyd

DR. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE (No. 486).

Dr. Charles Bincum Jagger (No. 480)



RICHARD A. F. PENROSE, JR. (No. 487).

RECEIVED - U. S. PATENT OFFICE (NO. 4845)



SPENCER PENROSE (No. 488).

$\mathcal{L}^{\text{out}}(q) = \mathcal{L}^{\text{in}}(q) + \mathcal{L}^{\text{out}}_{\text{ext}}(q)$



PHILIP THOMAS PENROSE (No. 490).

... (секунд) прошло. Тогда он Г. погнал:





SEVENTH GENERATION.

Wharton, Esq., by his wife Sarah Ann Smith. Mrs. Penrose was born in Philadelphia, 15 February, 1867, and graduated from Vassar College with the degree of A.B. in 1889. She is a descendant of numerous eminent Americans of the Colonial period, among whom may be mentioned: Thomas Lloyd, who became governor of Pennsylvania in 1684; Thomas Wharton, Jr., the first governor of that State after the Declaration of Independence; Thomas Howell, member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1683 and 1685; Colonel Thomas Willett, commander of the Queen's County Militia, New York, for many years, and a member of the Governor's Council of that Colony, from 1690 until 1698; Colonel William Willett, member of the legislature of New York from 1701 until 1733, and John Rodman, who was for many years a member of the King's Council for New Jersey.

Issue, born at Philadelphia:

536. SARAH HANNAH BOIES PENROSE,⁸ born 23 June, 1896.
537. CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE,⁸ born 7 May, 1900; died 24 December, 1901.
538. BOIES PENROSE,⁸ born 20 November, 1902.

487. RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE,⁷ JR., fourth son of Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose by his wife Sarah Hannah Boies, was born at 1331 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, 17 December, 1863, entered Harvard University in 1880, at the age of seventeen years, and graduated with the highest honors in 1884. He remained for post-graduate studies two years longer, and, in 1886, received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. His thesis for the degree of Ph.D. was entitled "The Nature and Origin of Deposits of Phosphate of Lime," and this thesis was promptly published by the United States Geological Survey.

In 1888 he was appointed Geologist in charge of the Survey of Eastern Texas, on the Geological Survey of that State. In

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

1889 he was appointed by the Geological Survey of Arkansas to make detailed reports on the manganese and iron ore regions of that State. In 1892 he was elected Professor of Economic Geology at the University of Chicago, and, in 1893, gave a course of lectures on Economic Geology at the Stanford University of California. In 1894, while still holding these professorships, he was appointed by the United States Geological Survey, Special Geologist to examine and report on the gold district of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

The literary work of Mr. Penrose has been varied and extensive, and up until now, strictly scientific and professional. The following are his principal works:

“The Nature and Origin of Deposits of Phosphate of Lime,” Bulletin United States Geological Survey, No. 46, 1888, 143 pages.

“Geology of the Gulf Tertiary of Texas, from the Red River to the Rio Grande,” Geological Survey of Texas, First Annual Report, 1889, 101 pages.

“Manganese, its Uses, Ores, Deposits,” Geological Survey of Arkansas, 1890, Vol. 1, 642 pages.

“The Iron Deposits of Arkansas,” Geological Survey of Arkansas, 1892, Vol. 1, 153 pages.

“The Mining Geology of the Cripple Creek District, Colorado,” 1895, 98 pages, being Part II of “The Geology and Mining Industries of the Cripple Creek District, Colorado,” by Whitmore Cross and R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., United States Geological Survey, Sixteenth Annual Report, 1894–95.

In addition to the above works, Mr. Penrose has furnished shorter articles in the “American Journal of Science”; “Bulletin of the Geological Society of America”; “Journal of Geology”; “Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science”; “Geological Survey of Texas Reports”; “Mining and Engineering Journal”; “The Mineral Industry”; “Geological and Scientific Magazine,” etc.

REV. STEPHEN BEASLEY LINNARD PENROSE (No. 498).

Ряд гипотез о механизмах Тимус-лимфоцитарного взаимодействия



SEVENTH GENERATION.

At the present date (1903) Mr. Penrose is engaged in many and varied enterprises. He is President of the Commonwealth Mining and Milling Company; one of the Executive Committee of the Hanover Bessemer Iron Ore Association; a director of the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Company at Colorado City, Colorado; a member of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company; a director of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway in Arizona. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Geological Society of America; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; a member of the National Geographic Society, Colorado Scientific Society, Geological Society of Washington, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

488. SPENCER PENROSE,⁷ fifth son of Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose⁶ by his wife Sarah Hannah Boies, was born at 1331 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, 2 November, 1865. Entered Harvard University in 1882, at the age of seventeen, graduating with credit in 1886. He entered at once into the active and earnest work of the Western States and Territories and, finally, became interested, in the beginning of their development, in the mines of Cripple Creek, Colorado. At the present (1903) he is engaged in a great variety of business enterprises—real estate, railroad, gold, copper and other mines, reduction of ores, etc.

498. STEPHEN BEASLEY LINNARD PENROSE,⁷ son of the Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose⁶ by his wife Mary Beasley Linnard, was born at Philadelphia, 20 December, 1864. He was graduated at Williams College in 1885; was an instructor there in 1886-87, and in 1890, went to Dayton, Washington, as a Home Missionary, becoming pastor of the Congregational Church there, and an incorporator of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and is now the president of Whitman College, at Walla Walla, Washington, and filling

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

the chair of Cushing Eells Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. Penrose married, 17 June, 1896, Mary Deming Shipman; born at Hartford, Connecticut, 27 July, 1868; daughter of the Honorable Nathaniel Shipman, judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, by his wife Mary Caroline Robinson.

Issue, born at Walla Walla, Washington:

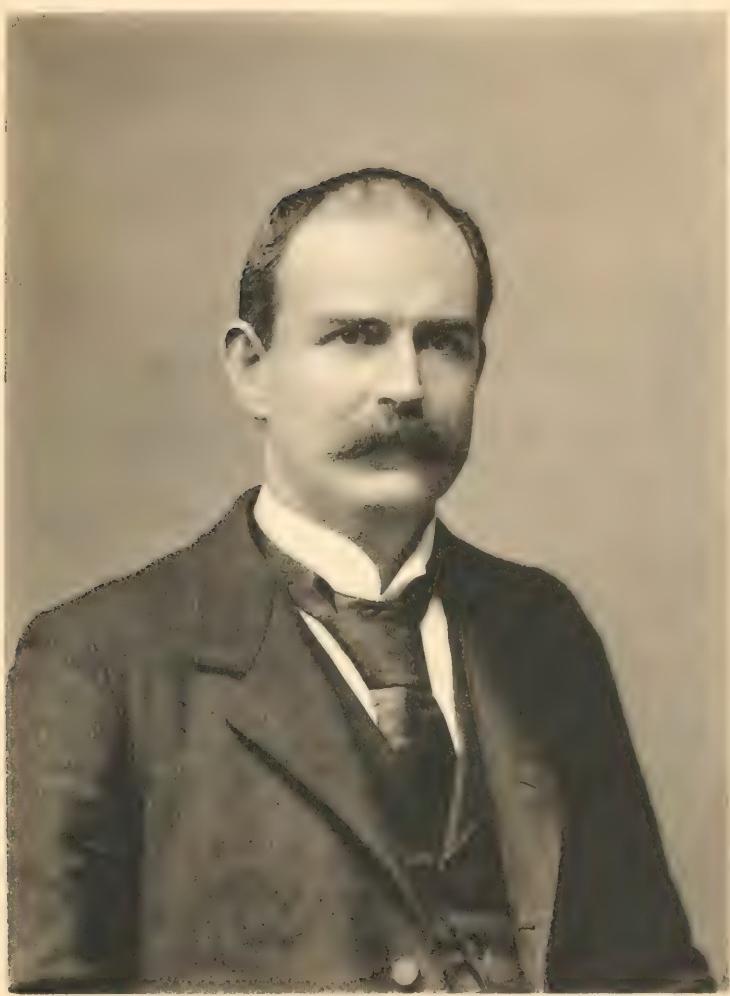
- 539. MARY DEMING PENROSE,⁸ born 26 March, 1898.
- 540. FRANCES SHIPMAN PENROSE,⁸ born 16 February, 1900.
- 541. NATHANIEL SHIPMAN PENROSE,⁸ born 14 November, 1902.
- 542. CLEMENT BIDDLE PENROSE,⁸ born 14 November, 1902.

512. GEORGE BRIGHT PENROSE,⁷ son of Clement Biddle Penrose⁶ by his wife Camille Adele Marie Bright, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, 10 October, 1857; died there, 6 June, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and at Bellville College, Virginia, completing his education at Soule's College in New Orleans. He commenced his business life with the cotton firm of Anderson & Simpson; was later superintendent of the money order department of the New Orleans post office, and was afterwards with the United States Light House Board. Later, he and his brother, Clement Biddle Penrose, went into the cotton press business, under the firm name of Penrose Brothers. On 4 November, 1896, he was elected by the City Council as Treasurer of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Euclid Boylan. In 1899, he was nominated City Treasurer by the Regular Democratic Party, and was elected at the ensuing election, and was serving in such capacity at his death.

Mr. Penrose was an enthusiastic national guardsman, and was a commissioned officer of the Crescent Rifles, and was with that command during all the competitive drills which made the company famous. He was a partner in the cotton brokerage firm of Smith & Penrose, a member of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, and a director of the Louisiana

GEORGE BRIGHT PENROSE, ESQ. (No. 512).

1917, and several more noted



SEVENTH GENERATION.

National Bank, the Inter-State Trust and Banking Company, the United States Deposit and Savings Bank, and other important business corporations. He was a member of the Boston Pickwick and Choctaw clubs, and captain of the Mistic Krewe of Comus, the leading carnival organization of New Orleans, besides a valued member of other carnival organizations. The New Orleans "Times-Democrat," of 7 June, in its article on the death of Mr. Penrose, said:

"It will seem impossible to believe to thousands of persons in New Orleans this morning that the genial, whole-souled, popular gentleman, a man among men, George B. Penrose, is no more. He was a part of the city. Almost everybody knew and loved him. Whoever came in contact with him felt the influence of his kindness and his engaging manners, born of an innate consideration for the feelings of others. His greeting, even of a comparative stranger, had the effect of making a fast friend. He was so well known and liked by persons in all sorts and conditions of life that he justly came to have the reputation of being the most popular man in New Orleans. . . . In fact, the active and charming personal life of Mr. Penrose, pervaded the business and social life of New Orleans. His vigorous influence was felt in all circles."

"The Daily Picayune," of New Orleans, in its edition of 7 June, 1903, thus mentions Mr. Penrose's death:

"The community will learn with keen regret of the death last evening of Hon. George B. Penrose, for the past seven years City Treasurer of New Orleans. Of the many prominent men who have held public office in recent years, none have been more generally liked than Mr. Penrose. He played a less conspicuous rôle in local politics probably than many others, but as a public official, in a position of the very first importance, he won general confidence and regard, and his death will be genuinely regretted by all classes in the community.

"Mr. Penrose was chosen City Treasurer on the death of General Euclid Boylan early in the Flower Administration. So well did he administer the affairs of the Treasurer's office during the three years he served under Mayor Flower that he was nominated to succeed himself on the regular Democratic ticket and was triumphantly elected. His management of the office during the present administration has been marked by the same conspicuous ability and success which characterized his first years in office in Mayor Flower's time.

"Mr. Penrose was probably even better known socially and in business circles than as a public official. He has always taken a prominent part in the city's social life, was connected with the most important clubs and played a leading rôle in the management of some of the most conspicuous features of the Carnival.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

"At the time of his death, Mr. Penrose was a comparatively young man, which makes his untimely demise all the greater shock to all who knew him. He has lived in this city all his life, and was thoroughly identified with the aims and ambitions of the community. Whether in private business life or in public office, his career has been equally honorable. With him public office was a public trust, and for this reason his death is a public misfortune."

Mr. Penrose married, 10 November, 1887, Mary Laura Elizabeth, daughter of the late Arthur Ambrose Maginnis by his wife Elizabeth Jane Armstrong; born 17 July, 1861.

Issue:

543. LAURA ADELE MARIE PENROSE,⁸ born 11 August, 1888.
544. GEORGE BRIGHT PENROSE,⁸ born 3 July, 1892.

523. Captain CHARLES WILKINSON PENROSE,⁷ son of General William Henry Penrose⁶ by his wife Harriet Elizabeth Adams, was born at Niles, Michigan, 10 March, 1858, and was educated at Hellmuth College, London, Canada. On 30 October, 1884, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant, 13 April, 1889. In 1891 he graduated at the War College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in which he was an instructor in Military and Civil Law, in 1892-3, and from 1894 until 1896, the secretary of the college. In 1891 he commanded the Apache Indian Company of his regiment, and he served with his command at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, commanding the advance guard at the taking of Porto Rico. He was promoted captain, 26 April, 1898. He married, 19 January, 1886, Mary M., daughter of John D. Minor, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died at Buford, Dakota Territory, 10 April, 1887, and he married (2), at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1 November, 1894, Lucy Wadham, daughter of Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, U. S. Army. No issue.

524. Captain GEORGE HOFFMAN PENROSE,⁷ son of General William H. Penrose⁶ by his wife Harriet Elizabeth Brown, was born at Whitehall, New York, 4 June, 1861. He was educated

CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKINSON PENROSE (No. 523).

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SEVENTH GENERATION.

at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Buffalo, New York, in 1885. After spending two years as hospital intern, he was appointed acting assistant-surgeon in the U. S. Army, and served at Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, and Madison Barracks, New York, and was later appointed assistant-surgeon, and served at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. In 1894 he resigned from the army, to enter private practice at Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1896 was appointed Surgeon-General of the State. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was commissioned major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, and accompanied the first expedition from San Francisco to Manila; was engaged in the battle culminating in the capture of Manila, 13 August, 1898, and was recommended for brevet lieutenant-colonel for conspicuous gallantry on the battle-field. He was in charge there of captured Spanish medical property; served as inspector of military prisoners, and established and commanded the first reserve hospital in Manila. At the breaking out of the Philippine Insurrection he took the field as chief surgeon of the First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, and participated in all the battles, engagements, and skirmishes of his command. He was chief surgeon of the First Division, under Major-General Henry Ware Lawton, and was with him throughout the several campaigns which he conducted. For his services at the battle of San Isidro, 17 May, 1899, General Lawton recommended him for brevet lieutenant-colonel, and for his services at the Dessert fight, 10 June, 1899, he was recommended for Colonel, as will be seen from the following letters:

“Headquarters First Division,
“Eighth Army Corps,
“Manila, P. I.,
“November 6th, 1899.

“Major George H. Penrose,
“Brigade Surgeon U. S. Volunteers,
“Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Division Commander, Major

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, in his final report, dated September 26th, 1899, of an expedition to the Province of Bulucan, Neuva Ecija and Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., April, 22d to May 30th (San Isidro or Northern Expedition) recommended you for Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, under section 1209 R. S.

"The following is an extract from the General's report of that expedition:

"In the afternoon of the 17th after the battle of San Isidro, several insurgent wounded were reported on the field of the morning's fight outside of our lines. Major George H. Penrose, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vols., accompanied by 1st Lieutenant Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, with ambulances, were sent out to care for and bring in the wounded. The officers met a few natives that they took to be insurgents and unhesitatingly attempted to capture them, and revolvers in hand rode down two of them, and found their rifles in the bamboos near by.

"Major Penrose and his orderly, while watering their horses at the ford, returning, were surprised by two or three Mauser volleys from the enemy concealed across the river. Six insurgent wounded were brought into the hospital."

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "Clarence R. Edwards,

"Lt-Col. 47th Inf. U. S. V.,

"Actg-Asst-Adjt-Gen."

"Headquarters First Division,

"Eighth Army Corps,

"Manila, P. I., Dec. 18th, 1899.

"Major George H. Penrose,

"Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vols.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Division Commander, Major-General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, in his final report dated October 9th, 1899, 'of an expedition to the Province of Cavite, Luzon, P. I., June 10th to 22d, 1899,' recommended you for Brevet Colonel of Volunteers.

"The following is an extract from the General's report: 'June 10th, 1899, Major George H. Penrose deserves special recognition for the way in which he handled the critical situation in which he was placed in the morning's advance, when his hospital flag was fired upon and his horse wounded.' Page 10 of Report.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "Clarence R. Edwards,

"Lieut-Col. 47th Infantry,

"Actg. Asst. Adjutant Gen."

In 1900 and during a part of 1901, Major Penrose was chief surgeon of the Second District, Department of Southern Luzon,

CAPTAIN GEORGE HOFFMAN PENROSE (No. 524).

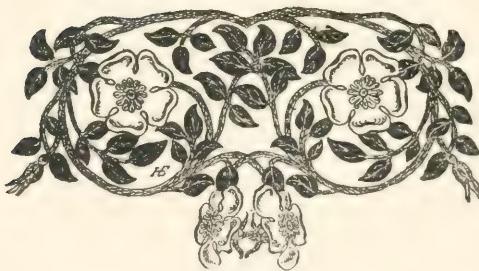
ATLANTIC OCEAN HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ZONE



SEVENTH GENERATION.

and during the latter year he returned to the United States, very much broken in health consequent upon his arduous and continuous field service. On 19 April, 1901, he was commissioned captain and quartermaster in the U. S. Army, and is now in service at Seattle, Washington. He married, 22 October, 1901, Katharine Oden, daughter of William Oden Hughart by his wife Sarah Mahon Page.

Captain Penrose has for many years been interested in the genealogy of the Penrose family, and his valuable collections in this direction were placed in the hands of the present writer at the commencement of this work.





APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE CHARLES BINGHAM PENROSE, BEFORE THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 13 MARCH, 1841, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RESIGNING AS SPEAKER OF THAT BODY.

"Senators: Circumstances have occurred which induce me to resign the office of Speaker at a period in the session somewhat earlier than that which has been indicated by the prevailing usage of this body. If I were about to sever the connection which has subsisted between myself and the Senate of Pennsylvania for so many years under ordinary circumstances, I might perhaps content myself with a simple annunciation of the fact of my resignation, and confine myself to the expression of the profound gratitude with which I have been penetrated for the uniform kindness and friendly courtesy I have experienced at the hands of every one of its members. But there is something perhaps in the position which I now occupy—something in the act which I am about to perform—which may excuse me for craving your indulgence for one moment, while I suggest some of those reflections which the peculiarity of my situation may render not inappropriate to the occasion.

"I am about to surrender the high trust which your generous confidence has confided to me, and this act is to be only precursor of my final separation from a body with which I have been connected for eight years, and over which I have had the honor to preside for a very considerable portion of that time. Here, in the service of the public, I have spent a very large portion of my active life; here in the society of my equals I have found those sympathetic associations, and framed those warm personal attachments which have entwined themselves about my heart, and will only cease to influence that heart when its

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

last pulse shall have ceased to beat. To me it is an epoch in a life which has been cast in a very eventful period, and has not been either without its labors or its vicissitudes. I may be excused therefore, under these circumstances, standing as I do upon a line which is about to separate me from connections so dear—if I should ask you to bear with me, for one moment, while I endeavor to cast an eye of retrospection over the long tract of time which it has been my fortune to traverse as a public man.

“The period of my connection with this body has been one of no ordinary moment in the history of our common country and our glorious Commonwealth. Of its political incidents and changes I have nothing to say. I would not, on an occasion which, to me, possesses so much of tenderness as this, jar even a nerve which might possibly vibrate unpleasantly under the recollection of past political conflicts. I do not deprecate the strife of party. There is so much of good and evil mingled in our cup, in all the conditions of life, that he who would refuse the one because he cannot separate it from the other, must often run the risk of sacrificing both. These party differences, by which we may have been divided, are perhaps essential to the existence of that unsleeping vigilance by which alone republican institutions can be preserved. If there be evil in them, we have the consolation of knowing that there is at the same time so much of good that it would be difficult for any man to affirm that it would be better for him that they did not exist at all.

“For my own part, as an individual, I can truly say, on looking round my brethren here, that however fruitful the long period to which I have referred may have been of party contests of the fiercest character, there is not one of them which has left a sting in my bosom, the recollection of which occasions any, the slightest, unkindness of feelings towards any individual member of the Senate—any emotion which I would blush to disclose on this my final separation from those with whom I have so long co-operated in the advancements of the interests of this great State.

APPENDIX.

"I do not, gentlemen, propose to fatigue you by details. They would be inconsistent with the occasion and equally inapplicable to the purposes with which I set out. When I desired your attention to a portion of my last career, it was only with a view of furnishing you with a rapid survey of the acts in which I have participated, for the purpose of exhibiting the great principles which have constantly directed my conduct as a public man.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I came into public life a much younger man than I am now—with all the sensibilities of an ardent nature, stimulated by a devoted attachment to the benign institutions under which I have been reared, which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. I came too, allow me to add, under the influence of these feelings, with an earnest determination to signalize, if I practically could, my connection with the Legislature of my native State, by leaving behind me some evidence, at least, if not of profitable service to the Commonwealth, of the earnest desire I had felt to testify my gratitude and my devotion to the best interests of those whose generous confidence had sent me here. In the pursuit of this object I endeavored to keep my eye steadily fixed upon that great life-giving and life-sustaining principle which is so strongly announced in that glorious declaration which adorns your walls, that Government was established among men for the benefit of the governed; and if I have departed in a single instance from that polar star which has been fixed in our political firmament for the purpose of directing the course of the representative, I have the consolation of reflecting that the departure was insensible to me. I had, however, higher duties and broader obligations than those which referred exclusively to the people from whom I came. I was a Pennsylvanian by birth as well as education—proud of the ancient Commonwealth in which my destiny had been cast, and wedded to her interests by ties as strong as those which connect the child with the mother by whom

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

he has been borne. The early instincts of the child had been approved and strengthened by the riper judgment of the man. If I had no other merit, I was at all events a Pennsylvanian, and I felt that I owed an allegiance to the great State of which I had been constituted one of the representatives in this body. And worthy indeed was she then, and does she still continue to be, of the highest attachment of all her sons.

"Rich in resources which place her in the front rank of this glorious sisterhood of Commonwealths, endowed by a bountiful Creator with inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, possessing a fertility of soil and a beautiful variety of scenery such as might well enchant the imagination and captivate the heart, and distinguished above all by a teeming population of hardy, industrious, moral, and in a very high degree intellectual citizens, she may well be regarded by them as an object no less of pride than of affection. To promote her interests and advance her prosperity, then, was one of the motives nearest to my heart when I took my seat in this General Assembly eight years ago, as it has since constituted one of my purest sources of delight throughout the whole period of my services as a public man.

"What was the condition of the Commonwealth at the period to which I refer? Much, it is true, had then been done to advance her great interests, but much yet remained to do. Her physical energies had been cultivated to a large extent; her onward progress had already been distinguished by achievements so stupendous that all the monuments—all that has been recorded of ancient times would dwindle into insignificance in the comparison—so stupendous, indeed, that if by some great calamity our very name had been blotted from the historic page, the philosophical inquirer in after times would have found in our very ruins the evidences that here a mighty people had once lived and flourished. Something, however, and that something of great value, yet remained to be accomplished for the interests of this great State. With all her physical resources and develop-

APPENDIX.

ments, she lacked a system, a broad and generous system, for the intellectual improvement of her people. While everything had been done to unlock the rich treasures of her variegated surface, the enlightened hand of legislation had not yet struck that rock from which the sweet waters of knowledge have since so abundantly flowed.

"When I entered this Hall, my first and most anxious desire was to supply this defect by giving to the people of this Commonwealth a system which would shed the light of moral and intellectual improvement, as the sun of Heaven flings his broad radiance alike over the humblest and the most exalted of her citizens; and it is one of the proudest of my recollections that I had the honor to occupy an humble but secondary position in the great work which was commenced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a distinguished Senator from the county of Philadelphia (the Hon. Samuel Breck), who is entitled to the high distinction of having laid the first stone in our present glorious edifice of popular education. It has been my fortune both to witness and assist the growth of that edifice. It is now far advanced towards completion, and I trust will go on from perfection to perfection, until we shall be able to say, that however much we may have done to develop the physical resources of this State, we have done still more for the improvement of those higher faculties which distinguish man from all that is below him in the order of existence, and exalt him into a nearer communion with that Being in whose image he was created. But, while thus regardful of the intellectual and moral wants of our citizens, I may confidently say that I was not indifferent to the further improvement of the physical condition of the State.

"Although the representative of a district which had never shared but in a very limited degree in the benefits conferred by our great system of Internal Improvements, I did not withhold my hand from its support; and I rejoice to say that during the period of my connection with this Senate I have rendered some

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

assistance in pushing forward that system towards its completion. That we have committed an occasional error, every candid man among us must acknowledge. That, however, is one of the conditions of our existence, political as well as moral; and if we have committed errors it is to be remembered, in our excuse, that they are inseparable from an experiment so novel and so magnificent as that in which we have so boldly embarked.

"To my own constituents, for whose attachment towards me I shall be forever grateful, I can point as an evidence of my labors here, to a great public work now passing through the beautiful valley in which they are located, and affording an outlet to its varied productions, while it has opened to the eye of the tourist a new source of delight in the unrivalled charms of its rich and variegated scenery.

"In the onward progress of the system on which I have been commenting, there have been from time to time difficulties to encounter, and prejudices to overcome, which can scarcely be appreciated by those who have made their appearance in these halls within the last few years. They have been happily surmounted, as they appeared; but there is one among them of so curious a character, and so strikingly illustrative, when compared with the present times, of the rapid progress of public opinion and public improvement during the last few years, that I cannot forbear to give it a place in the remarks which I am now making. It was the famous struggle between the horse and the locomotive—between the application of animal and mechanical power on the railroads of this Commonwealth. It may seem strange to those who are in the daily habit of witnessing the arrival and departure from our depots of that wonderful monument of human ingenuity—the locomotive engine—that the question of its introduction upon our roads was one which shook these halls only a few short years ago, and was decided by but a single vote. I remember the contest well, although I do not see a gentleman around me now who was present then. And I re-

APPENDIX.

member, too, that the casting vote was given by myself. Who will doubt now the propriety of the decision? Who will not wonder that it should ever have been a question?

"There was one other great measure to which I will call your attention. It was a measure of relief. At an early period of the Commonwealth, its Legislature, influenced by what might have been then considered an enlightened view of the question, or governed perhaps by narrow reasons of State policy, in order to enforce the payment of the purchase money still remaining due upon the lands within its boundaries, had required that the debts thus incurred should be compounded at an usurious rate of interest. By this process of accumulation those debts had increased to such a fearful extent that in districts not unfortunately blessed with the fertility which distinguishes our valley, we were about to expel, by this inexorable measure of legislation, an honest, industrious, patriotic population, infinitely more valuable to the State than the whole amount of the debt with which they were oppressed. In the struggle with that system it was my pleasure to have borne a part; and after a contest of some years, a more enlightened spirit of legislation discovering the advantage of retaining a population, which was invited by the more liberal policy of the General Government to seek a new home in the fair forests and fat prairies of the boundless west, prevailed in the councils of this State. The effect of their moderation was soon apparent in the preservation and increase of our people, that best resource and highest element of the prosperity of nations.

"I shall not detain you longer with a recapitulation of the events which have marked the period of my service in this body. Nor having done, will I undertake to say of my political career, that it has been without its faults. It is not in human nature to escape from error. We come into this life with a heavy weight of infirmity upon us, which we are doomed to carry with us to its close; and I have only to ask of those who may be disposed, if any such there be, to dwell unkindly on my errors, to allow me at

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

least the charitable drawback of an honest purpose, misled occasionally, if they choose, by the enthusiasm of an ardent temperament. They will find, I trust, upon an examination of my public career, that if I have fallen into errors, they have uniformly sprung from a sincere desire to advance the interests and the honor of the great State of which I am a citizen.

"And now, brother Senators, I am about to close my connection with this body, and to separate from men, towards each of whom I have no other or weaker feelings than those of sympathy and kindness. I could fain have hoped that in leaving this field of my past labors, in tearing myself away from those who have been the partners of many of my toils as well as gratifications, that the condition of our glorious Commonwealth had been less embarrassing than it now is. I feel, gentlemen, that I leave you to sustain a heavy weight of responsibility, but I confide, permit me to say, confide fully in your integrity and wisdom in this the hour of our common trouble. I leave you under the sincere conviction of your general desire to re-establish the fortunes of our native State, and to restore prosperity and happiness to her people. To her and her fortunes you are wedded for good and for evil. She is your common parent, and they are your common constituents, bound to you as you are bound to them, by the triple cord of duty, interest and affection, the most enduring ties which can bind man to man, or exercise an influence over the human heart on this side of that eternity to which we are all fast hastening. I feel and know that you will not disappoint the confidence which has invested you with the high trusts which you severally and collectively hold, but that you will so discharge the duties which you owe to those constituents as shall redound to the fame and honor of our common State. While, therefore, I sympathize deeply over the difficulties and distress which surround you, I take with me the consolation that out of evil your patriotism, intelligence and firmness, cannot fail eventually to produce good. That result is certainly not unattainable.

APPENDIX.

Difficult though the task be, it is still within your power. There is nothing irretrievable in the condition in which we are placed. You have only to turn to the vast treasury of your resources. Look at the lines of your public improvements—think of the wealth which is locked up in the bosoms of your hills—cast your eyes over the surface of your smiling and productive valleys—contemplate the thousands upon thousands of patriotic and industrious people with which our territory is swarming throughout its whole extent—lay down all this picture before you, and then despair if it be possible.

“You have difficulties, it is true, but with all these resources, and, what is still better, with wise heads, strong hands and steady hearts, our great State may yet be released from all the embarrassments which now surround her. It is your task now, and not mine; but though separated from you in person, my heart will continue to be with you at every step in your progress, and my prayers shall be offered that when you come to close, as I am now doing, your connections with this body, you may be able to look back with pleasure to difficulties overcome—to noble achievements effected, and to contentment and abundance restored to the face of a smiling land.

“I linger with you but for one moment longer and that to say ‘Farewell.’ I look around this chamber, which eight years ago I entered as one of the humblest of its members, and I do not, so far as my recollection now serves me, see a single face of all those with whom I was then associated. How transitory and fleeting are all the incidents of this life in which we take so much interest! How perishable are all the enjoyments which surround and connect us with the busy world on which we move! Of those, the earliest of my contemporaries, some have returned to their constituents, to enjoy the approving voice of public thanks for duties well fulfilled. Of others, many others—the mortal frames are now sleeping beneath the clods of the valley, while their immortal spirits have gone to render an account of the still

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

higher trust with which they have been commissioned from on high. What a picture is here! How rapidly do we pass away! How like are we, with all our high hopes and towering aspirations, to the grass which withereth, or the vapor which is melted away before the breath of the morning!

“Brother Senators: I am impressed with a deep sense of the solemnity of this occasion as well in reference to the picture which I have presented, as to my own personal connection with this body. I now separate from you. And here, in the moment of that separation, allow me to offer you my earnest, my profound, my heartfelt acknowledgments for the kindness, the regard, the courtesy which you, on all occasions, have so generously extended towards me. Wherever I go I shall bear with me the recollection of my intercourse with you as one of the sweetest consolations of my life, and whatever may be my future destiny in this changing world, my most ardent prayers shall ever ascend for the prosperity of our glorious Commonwealth, and the happiness and welfare of every individual amongst you.

“Gentlemen: The trust which you have so generously confided to me—the high trust which has been honored by so many abler administrators, and still more honored by the intellectual and moral character of the body with which it is connected, is now surrendered back, unimpaired, I trust, either in usefulness or dignity, into the hands of you by whom it was so generously conferred.”

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Adams, Amelia Alexander,	120	Ash, Francis Penrose,	91
George B.,	91, 119	Harriet Penrose,	69
Hallack Penrose,	119	Joseph,	51
Harriet Elizabeth,	119, 120	Joseph Penrose,	91
Hiram, Rev.,	119	Penrose,	68
Sarah,	33, 57	Rebecca,	68
Thomas, Hon.,	57	Sarah,	69
William Henry,	119	William,	91
Alleyne, Abel,	106	William G.,	69
Isabella Elizabeth Wood-		Ashbridge, Elizabeth Archer,	94
bridge,	106	Ashmead, Bella Maria,	68, 91
Thomas,	106	Esther,	15
Allinson, Edward P.,	121	John,	91
Ambler, Andrew,	27	Mary (Mrs.),	15
Ann,	27	Attle, Edward Pitt, Dr.,	58
Ann Elizabeth,	27	George Bullock,	58
Edward,	27	John, Col.,	58
Elizabeth,	27	Mary Wayne,	59, 74
Hannah,	27	William Richardson,	38, 58
Isaac,	27	Backman, William	75
Sarah,	27	Bacon, Sarah,	92
William,	27	Bampton, Henry,	9
Amos, Hannah (Mrs.),	18	Barge, Elizabeth (Mrs.),	27
Mary,	18	John,	27
William,	18	Barnard, Lydia,	56
Andairese, Clara,	89, 110	Bartlett, Charlotte,	78
James Wheeler, Dr.,	110	Battiscomb, Richard,	9
Anderson, Charles Penrose,	76	Bayly, Janet,	33, 57, 73
Emily Norwood,	76	John,	57
Francis Tete,	76	Bearden, Mary Eliza,	100
Harry,	76	Beesley, Charlotte Wister,	94
Joseph,	76	Bell, Sarah William,	102
Marie Caroline Tete,	76	Bentley, George,	77
Mary Ann,	76, 98	John Henry,	77
Samuel V.,	75	Beylie, Irma Josephine,	76
William von Albade,	63, 75, 76	Biddle, Ann,	89
Anthony, Joseph	61	Clement, Col.,	47, 67
ap Owen, Samuel,	40	Edward, Hon.,	88
Armstrong, Elizabeth Jane,	122	Elizabeth,	47
Arnold, Benedict, Gen.,	34	John,	46, 47, 88
Ash, Caleb,	68	Joseph,	47
Caleb Lownes,	68, 91	Lydia,	47
Francis,	69		

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Biddle, Mary,	47	Burton, Robert,	82
Owen,	47	Butler, Jane Vaughan,	113
Penelope,	47	John Henry,	113
Sarah,	25, 46, 47	Calvert, Elizabeth,	71
Valeria Fullerton,	68, 88	Nathaniel,	71
William, Hon.,	46	Cambridge, Susan (Mrs.),	20
William, Jr.,	46, 47	Camp, Rebecca Frances,	113
William McFunn,	88	Campbell, Mason,	100
Bingham, Anne,	67	Virginia Mason,	100
Anne Howard,	59, 66	Cannell, Gertrude Louisa,	101
Charles, Maj.,	66, 67	S. Wilmer,	101
Bispham, George Tucker,	119	Carew, Richard,	2
Blakiston, Presley,	57	Carner, Albert B.,	73
Blight, Charles Penrose,	108	Carr, Annie Laura,	119
Cornelia Taylor,	108	Josephine Stokes,	28
Elihu Spencer,	108	William Hart,	28
George Waln,	107	Catherwood, John H.,	83
Isaac Oliver,	108	Mary Cummins,	83
Lydia Spencer,	108	Charles, Amelia,	112
William Sergeant, Sr.,	89, 107	Richard,	110
William Sergeant, Jr.,	108	Chase, Ebenezer,	75
Boies, Jeremiah Smith Hubbard,	106	Chew, Benjamin,	107
Sarah Hannah,	89, 106	Samuel, Col.,	107
Borie, Beauveau, Sr.,	100	Churchill, Frank Spooner,	78
Beauveau, Jr.,	100	Lucretia Mott,	78
Patty,	100	Richard Hallowell,	78
Borlase, William, Dr.,	2	Winthrop,	78
Bowditch, Margaret Ingersoll,	79	Clairborne, Charlotte Virginia,	102
Bowyer, John,	15	Clapp, Benjamin Franklin,	18
Boyd, Mary,	82	Enoch,	18
Boylan, Euclid, Gen.,	126, 127	Nathan Tyson,	18
Brainard, John, Rev.,	88	Clark, Ann,	119
Braithwaite, Margaret,	55	Hannah,	57
Brett, John,	20	Clarke, Benjamin Woodbridge,	106
Mary,	20	Joseph, Dr.,	106
Bright, Camille Adele Maria,	89, 112	Clay, Cassius M.,	91
George Young,	112	Clayton, Mary,	7
Brocke, George,	7	Clifton, W.,	62
Brooke, Sarah,	81	Clinton, Ann Hoffman,	120
Brown, George,	119	Charles Paul,	120
Harriet Elizabeth,	119	James, Gen.,	36
Jacob, Maj.-Gen.,	119	James B.,	120
John,	119	James Wilkinson,	120
Letitia,	94	Joseph B.,	91
Samuel, Maj.,	119	Lucille Warner,	120
Buckley, Anna Penrose,	81, 99	Mary Ada,	120
Clement Adam,	66, 81	Coats, Abraham,	25
Clementina,	81	Isaac,	25
Daniel,	81	Jane,	25
Daniel Penrose,	81	John,	25
Emily Adele,	81	Mary,	25
Bullock, Marie A.,	74	Sarah,	17, 25
Burling, Caroline,	102	Warwick, Sr.,	25
Burton, Anna Maria,	66, 82		

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Coats, Warwick, Jr., Capt.,	25	Davis, Elizabeth Corbett,	77
William,	22	Esther,	92
Cobb, Clement Biddle Penrose,	110	Hallowell,	79
Dorothy Penrose,	110	Horace Andrew,	79
Emily Linnard,	110	Horace Bancroft,	79
Henry Evertson, Rev.,	109	Isaac Roberts,	77
Oliver Ellsworth,	110	Nathaniel,	56
Oliver Ellsworth, Rev.,	109	Sarah Ann,	56
Sanford,	109	Sarah Haydock,	79
Cochran, Anne Cannell,	101	Thomas,	92
Harriet Penrose,	101	De Ford, Edith Robinson,	102
Peyton Skipwith,	101	Thomas,	102
Travis,	101	de Lafayette, Marquis,	36
William,	82, 101	De Lancey, James, Gov.,	88
William G.,	101	de Maupassant, Lodoiska,	110
Cody, W. F.,	116	de Penrose, Dionisia,	4
Collins, Alice Latimer,	93	Godfrey,	4
Ann Penrose, ⁵	69	Mary,	4
Ann Penrose, ⁶	92, 93	Nicholae,	4
Anne Penrose, ⁷	92	Richard,	4
Charles Penrose, ⁵	69, 92	Dewey, Mary M.,	77
Charles Penrose, ⁶	92	Dickinson, John,	4
Charles Penrose, ⁷	92	Dixon, Fitz Eugene,	100
Charles Rowan,	92	Harriet,	100
Harietta R.,	93	Donald, Jessie Coburn,	78
Harry Graham,	93	Dowd, Laura Cecilia,	76
Harry Penrose, ⁶	92	Dowding, Ann,	25, 42, 43
Harry Penrose, ⁷	92	Joseph,	43, 44
Jonathan Penrose, ⁵	69, 92	Leonard,	44
Jonathan Penrose, ⁸	92	Rebecca,	43
Mary,	92	Sandy,	43
Mary Alice,	92, 93	Drake, Edwin L., Col.,	76
Mary Penrose,	69	Mary Laura,	76
Mary Russell,	93	Drexel, Joseph W.,	122
Sally Penrose,	69	Katharine,	122
Thomas, Gov.,	69	Duché, Anthony,	25, 43
William,	55	Jacob, Rev.,	43
William Thomas,	93	Dudley, Mercy,	107
William Turpin,	92	Roger, Capt.,	107
Cook, Joel,	75	Thomas, Gov.,	107
Corcoran, Julia Cecilia,	81	Dutton, Mary (Mrs.),	25
Cottman, Rebecca,	28	Edwards, Clarence R.,	128
Coules, Thomas,	9	Jonathan, Rev.,	88
Crosby, Ann,	72	Eells, Cushing, Prof.,	124
Robert P.,	56	Emlen, Calebina,	99
Sarah Ann (Mrs.),	56	Emmes, Abigail,	60
Cowell, George G.,	73	Emmet, Robert,	54
Cumming-Gordon, Gordon Wil-		Emory, Ann Penrose,	76
liam, Sir,	2	Ellen Harriet,	76
Cummins, Mary Ellen,	83	Harry Ogden,	76
Dallas, Catharine Chew,	100	John McCallum,	76
Davis, Ann Coffin,	78	Eshleman, Elizabeth E.,	70
Edward M.,	78	Etwell, John,	8

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Evans, Hugh,	27	Hall, William, Hon.,	65
Isaacher,	59, 74	Hallowell, Anna,	77
Joseph M.,	27	Annah Norwood,	79
Thomas,	27	Charles Tyson,	77
Wilbur,	27	Charlotte Bartlett,	79
William,	75	Cornelia,	78
Ewing, John H., Hon.,	86	Edward Needles,	78
Samuel,	83	Emily,	79, 80
Eyre, Ann,	57	Esther Fisher,	80
Jehu, Col.,	107	Francis Walton,	78
Falkner, Lester,	24, 25	Isaac Roberts Davis,	78
Feast, Sidney,	9	James Mott,	78
Felt, May Emily,	76	John White,	80
Field, Ann,	119	Lucretia Mott,	78
Fife, Elizabeth,	75	Maria,	78
Fisk, Louisa,	73	Mary Bowditch,	79
Samuel,	73	Morris Longstreth, ⁵	64, 77
Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord,	54	Morris Longstreth, ⁶	80
Fleeson, Ann,	25, 51	Morris Longstreth, ⁷	78
Catharine (Mrs.),	51	Norwood Penrose, ⁶	77, 79
Plunket,	51	Norwood Penrose, ⁷	79
Ford, Hannah,	57	Penrose,	78
Foulke, Benjamin G.,	39	Richard Price, 2d,	78
Job Roberts,	30	Richard Price,	78, 79
Fraley, Frederick,	86	Robert Haydock,	79
Freeman, Alice,	44	Susan Morris,	80
Edward,	44	William Penrose, ⁶	77, 78
Fremont, John C., Maj.-Gen.,	78	William Penrose, ⁷	78
Gano, Emma Meminger,	94	Hamilton, Rowan,	54
Glading, James,	75	Hancock, Frederick,	69
Jane,	63, 75	Hansom, Timothy,	43, 44
Goldney, Thomas,	8	Hanson, John B.,	64
Goodale, William E.,	75	Hardenburgh, Agnes,	78
Goodell, William, Prof.,	122	Harding, Louise Tucker,	78
Gorgas, Keturah,	74	Harmer, Josiah, Gen.,	37
Graham, Catharine,	33	Harrington, Elinor,	119
Catharine G.,	56	Harris, Matilda P.,	108
Henry Hale, Hon.	56	Harrison, William Henry, Gen.,	70, 86
James H., Hon.,	104	Hart, Burdette, Rev.,	73
William, Capt.,	33	Elizabeth,	28
Grant, Ulysses S., Gen.,	115	Mary A.,	73
Green, Giles,	12	Hartranft, John Frederick, Gov.,	108
Nathaniel, Gen.,	36	Harvey, Marion,	73
Hagarty, Ann,	81	William,	73
Hageman, John F.,	108	Hawkesworth, Richard,	8
Hale, Dorothy (Mrs.),	25	Hay, Alexander,	66
Mary,	25	James Douglass Hamilton,	66
Warwick,	25	Sir,	66
Hall, Cassandra,	26, 51	Thomas, Sir,	66
Clement,	65	Haydock, Robert,	79
Sarah,	65	Sarah Wharton,	79

INDEX.

PAGE		PAGE	
Heele, Warwick,	25	Jarrett, Mary,	30
Henderson, R. M.,	104	Morris P.,	30
Herman, H C.,	104	Rebecca,	30
Hill, Thomas,	54, 55	Richard,	30
Hiltzheimer, Jacob,	53	Samuel,	30
Hodge, Charles, Dr.,	100	Sarah P.,	30
Hugh L., Dr.,	105	Tacy,	30
Thomas Leiper,	100	William L.,	30
Hoffman, Mary Ann,	90	Jefferson, Thomas, President,	107, 83
William, Gen.,	90	Johnson, Ann,	28
Hoopes, Charles,	58	William, Maj.,	100
Clara,	58	Jones, Charles Frederick,	101
David,	33, 57	Charlotte Frederica,	102
David J.,	58	Elliot Penrose,	102
Elizabeth Butcher,	58	John Ralston,	102
Jane,	58	William, Hon.,	64
John Robinson,	58	Keating, Eulalie,	100
Joseph,	58	Keith, Charles Penrose,	14, 82
Mary McIlvaine,	58	Samuel,	82
Morris Joseph,	58	Sidney,	83
Penrose Robinson,	58	Sidney Washington,	83
Thomas Myers,	58	Washington,	66, 82
William Graham,	58	Kelly, Emily L.,	107
Hooton, Francis Carpenter, Col.,	82, 101	Kemp, Sarah,	46
Mary Penrose,	102	King, John E.,	120
Howard, Anne,	66	Kirll, Brett,	20
Sheffield,	66	John,	20
Howell, Thomas,	123	Joseph,	20
Hubbard, William, Hon.,	106, 107	Joseph Brett,	20
Hughart, Katharine Oden,	117, 131	Mary,	17, 20
William Oden,	131	Susan,	20
Hulbeart, Philip,	22	Knight, Robert,	9
Hutcheson, Ann (Mrs.),	51	Knowles, Mary,	69, 92
Jonathan,	51	William,	92
Hutchinson, James, Dr.,	47	Knox, Jane (Mrs.),	25
Hutton, Eliza Plumsted,	82	Latrobe, Charlotte Fernande,	102
Iddings, Elizabeth,	33	Ellen Virginia,	102
Jackson, Andrew, President,	84	Ferdinand C., Hon.,	82, 102
Rebecca Borland,	79	Ferdinand Claiborne,	102
Janeway, Martha Gray,	100	John H. B.,	102
Jarrett, Abel P.,	30	Lawrence, Ann Middleton,	101
Ann,	30	Lawton, Henry Ware, Maj.-Gen.,	127, 128
David,	30	Le Archer, Peter,	4
Elizabeth,	30	Lee, Charles, Gen.,	35
Hannah,	30	Robert, Gen.,	115, 116
Isaac,	30	Leech, Esther,	15
Jane,	30	Isaac,	16, 27
John,	30	Jacob, Capt.,	16
Jonathan, ³	19, 30	John,	15, 16, 21
Jonathan, ⁴	30	Rachel,	27
Jonathan, ⁵	30	Thomas,	16

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Leech, Toby, Sr.,	15, 16, 27	McIlvain, or	
Toby, Jr.,	16	McIlvaine, James Patrick,	71
Lefevre, Hannah (Mrs.),	20	John,	56, 70
Mary,	20	Martha (Mrs.),	71
Lehman, Anna,	91	Mary Elizabeth,	71
Lewick, Lewis J.,	30	Mary Robinson,	72
Samuel J.,	30	Sallie Robinson,	72
Lincoln, Abraham, Pres't,	71, 91, 95, 111	Sarah,	56
Linnard, James M., Capt.,	109	Sarah Crosby Morton,	72
Mary,	89, 109	Sarah Gibson,	71
Stephen Beasley,	109	Spencer Lightner,	72
William, Capt.,	109	Susan Humphrey,	56
Linton, Martha,	51	Thomas M.,	70
Livezey, Sarah,	19, 27	William,	56, 72
Thomas,	27	William H.,	70, 71
Lloyd, Mary,	92	William Robinson,	72
Thomas, Gov.,	123	McIntyre, Catharine,	76
Loeser, Sidney Harvey,	72	McLean, Maria Elizabeth,	99
Logan, James,	12, 13	Samuel,	99
Longstreth, Ann,	77	McVeagh, Wayne, Hon.,	121
Elizabeth,	29	McWhorter, Alexander, Rev.,	88
Isaac,	29	Magaw, Robert, Col.,	31
Rachel W.,	58	Maginnis, Arthur Ambrose,	128
Loud, Joseph Prince,	78	Laura Mary Elizabeth,	112, 128
Lowber, Edward,	81	Maglaughlin, C. E.,	104
William Twells,	81	Maguire, Margaret A.,	76
Lowe, Edward,	8	Manning, Ann,	44
Elizabeth (Mrs.),	8	Mason, Carita Douglass,	102
Lownes, Rebecca,	68	Eliza,	80
Lowry, Stephen, Col.,	89	J. Frank, Dr.,	102
Lukens, Elizabeth,	30	Mather, Ann, ³	27
Jonathan,	30	Ann, ⁶	29
Mary,	30	Ann T.,	28, 29
Luther, Martin,	4	Bartholomew,	19, 27
McCaul, Charles,	75, 97	Benjamin, ³	19, 28, 29
McFunn, William,	88	Benjamin, ⁴	29
McIlvain, or		Benjamin, ⁵	29
McIlvaine, Abraham Robinson,		Catharine M.,	29
Hon.,	70	Charles, ⁴	29
Abraham Robinson, ⁵	56	Charles, ⁵	29, 30
Abraham Robinson, ⁶	70	Charles L.,	29
Albert,	72	Cotton, Rev.,	44
Ann Eliza,	72	Daniel,	29
Anthony Wayne,	56	Edward,	29
Charles,	71, 72	Eleanor,	29
Crosby Morton,	72	Elizabeth,	19, 28
Elizabeth Mulvaney,	72	Elizabeth H.,	29
Henry C.,	70	Elizabeth R.,	29
Howard,	72	Emily R.,	29
Hugh,	71	Esther,	19
J. Gibson,	72	George,	28
James,	33, 56	Hannah, ³	19, 30
James M.,	70	Hannah, ⁵	29
		Hannah B.,	30

INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
Mather, Hannah P.,	29
Isaac, ³	19, 29
Isaac, ⁵	27, 29
Jane,	29, 30
Job R.,	30
John, ⁴	29
John, ⁵	29
Jonathan,	28
Joseph, ¹	18
Joseph, ³	19, 27
Joseph, ⁴	29
Joseph, ⁵	29
Joseph T.,	29
Joshua,	29
Letitia,	30
Lydia,	30
Lydia C.,	28
McIlvaine,	28
Martha,	27, 28, 29
Mary, ³	19
Mary, ⁴	29
Mary Ann,	28
Mary M.,	30
Penrose,	27
Phebe (Mrs.),	19
Phineas,	29
Rebecca,	29
Richard, ²	17, 18
Richard, ³	19
Richard, ⁴	27, 29
Richard, ⁵	29
Robert,	28
Rowland,	29
Sarah, ³	19
Sarah, ⁴	27, 28, 29
Sarah B.,	29
Sarah K.,	29
Sarah R.,	29
Sarah T.,	28
Susanna, ⁴	29
Susanna, ⁵	29, 30
Thomas,	27
Thomas T.,	28
Matlack, Elizabeth,	56, 70
Matthews, William, Dr.,	45
Merchant, Charles, Gen.,	104
Valeria,	89 103
Merritt, Wesley, Gen.,	92
Miller, Dorothy,	119
Edward,	27
Elizabeth,	19, 27
Frank P.,	72
W. H.,	104
Minor, John D.,	128
Minor, Mary M.,	119, 128
Monckton, Henry, Col.,	35
Moore, Ann Williams,	29
Benjamin, Rev.,	66
John, Dr.,	29
Morris, Anthony Wayne, Capt.,	31
Joseph,	65
Joshua,	29
Lewis,	46
Margaret,	65
Mary,	19, 29
Morton, Aaron,	72
Sarah Crosby,	56, 72
Mott, James,	78
Lucretia (Mrs.),	78
Moulder, Sarah,	25, 51
Mulvaney, Anna Garrison,	56, 71
P.,	71
Myers, Musadora,	58
Neil, Emma,	76
Neill, Patty,	100
Nevin, Alfred, Rev.,	88
Newbold, Allen Grubb,	100
Anna Buckley, ⁷	100
Anna Buckley, ⁸	100
Anna Scott,	100
Arthur Emlen, ⁷	100
Arthur Emlen, ⁸	100
Clement Buckley,	14, 100
Dorothy Emlen,	100
Emily Buckley,	100
Fitz Eugene Dixon,	100
Harriet Catharine,	100
John Sergeant,	100
John Smith,	99
Mary Dickinson,	100
Penrose Buckley,	100
William Henry,	99
Nicholson, Rachel,	29
Norris, Isaac,	16
Norwood, Abigail (Mrs.),	63
Annah,	45, 60
Ebenezer,	60
O'Brien, Judge,	100
Ogilby, Joseph,	51
Orum, Davis,	58
Margaret,	58
Owen, Owen,	47
Sarah,	46, 47
Paddy, Mercy,	44
William,	44

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Page, S. Davis,	121	Penrose, Charles Bingham, Col.,	89, 110, 112
Sarah Isabel,	94	Charles Bingham, ⁵	68
Sarah Mahon,	131	Charles Bingham, ⁷	109, 112
Parker, Ann,	44	Charles Bingham, Dr.,	121, 122
Richard,	44	Charles Bingham, ⁸	123
Parsons, William,	12	Charles Frederick,	81
Peale, Charles Wilson,	38	Charles Henry,	82
Peirson, B. Frank,	93	Charles Vinicombe, Sir,	4, 6
Pemberton, Phineas,	18	Charles Wilkinson, Capt.,	119, 128
Penn, William,	11, 12, 13, 15	Charles Williams,	98
Pennell, Abigail,	56	Clement Andairese,	112
Pennock, Annie Eliza, 3, 9, 41, 42, 45,	53, 64, 80	Clement Biddle, ⁴ Hon.,	47, 50, 66
Elizabeth Webb,	80	Clement Biddle, ⁵	68, 89
George Webb,	80	Clement Biddle, ⁶	89, 90
Isaac,	80	Clement Biddle, ⁵ Hon.,	89, 108
Isaac Webb,	66, 80	Clement Biddle, ⁷	112
Margaret,	66	Clement Biddle, ⁸	112, 126
Marian,	80	Dorothy,	16
Penrose, Abigail,	75	Eliza,	82, 100
Abigail Ann,	63	Elizabeth (Mrs.),	7, 8, 9
Abigail Norwood,	63	Elizabeth, ⁴	32, 51
Abraham,	32	Elizabeth, ⁵	66
Ann, ⁴	45, 55, 60	Elizabeth Colegate,	109
Ann, ⁵	68	Elizabeth Webb,	81
Ann (Mrs.),	26, 51, 54	Ellen,	82, 102
Ann Howard,	89, 113	Ellen Widdifield,	77
Ann Matthews,	66, 82	Ellen Williams,	104
Ann Pinkerton,	63, 75	Emily Christine,	103
Ann Rowan,	101	Emily Linnard,	109
Anna Bingham,	91	Esther (Mrs.),	14, 15
Anna Rowan,	82	Fanny Maud,	119
annah,	75	Frances,	51
annah (Mrs.),	63	Frances Shipman,	126
Annie Gale,	120	Francis,	6
Armenia Palmer,	75	Francis Boies,	107
Bartholomew, Sr., 7, 8, 11, 12,	13, 14, 15, 16	Gainor,	30
Bartholomew, Jr., 17, 19, 20,	24, 25	George,	6
Bartholomew, ³	25	George Bright, ⁷	112, 126
Boies, Hon.,	107, 121	George Bright, ⁸	128
Boies, ⁸	123	George Hoffman, Capt.,	119, 128
Camille Adele,	112	Hallack Abby,	119
Catharine Howard,	91, 119	Hannah Smith,	64, 77
Catharine Margaret,	119	Harriet, ⁴	51
Catharine Wilkinson,	89	Harriet, ⁵	66, 80
Charles, ⁴	39, 42, 45, 65	Helen,	109
Charles, ⁵	64, 66, 74	Henry,	6
Charles, ⁶	80	Howard,	68
Charles, ⁷	103	Isaac, ³	22, 24, 26, 51
Charles, Sir,	5	Isaac, ⁴	51
Charles Bingham, Hon., 83, 84,	85, 86, 87, 88, 131	James, ¹	8, 9

INDEX.

PAGE		PAGE	
Penrose, James, ³	21, 23, 24, 25, 39,	Penrose, Robert,	7
James, ⁴	40, 45, 47	Romney,	8, 9
James, ⁵	45, 55	Sally Ann,	66
James, ⁶	66, 80	Samuel,	30
James Norman,	81	Samuel, ³	22, 23, 25, 50, 51, 52
James Wilkinson, Maj.,	68, 89,	Samuel Smith,	63, 76
James Wilkinson,	90	Sarah (Mrs.),	22, 23, 25
James Wilkinson, ⁶	91, 120	Sarah, ²	17, 18
Jane,	75	Sarah, ³	20, 32
John, ¹	4, 6	Sarah, ⁴	45, 51, 55
John, Rev.,	5	Sarah, ⁵	66, 81
John, ³	25	Sarah Clementina,	89, 107
John, ⁴	45, 50	Sarah Hannah Boies,	123
John Rowan, ⁵	66, 81	Sarah Hannah (Mrs.),	105
John Rowan, ⁷	103	Sarah Merchant,	104
Jonathan, ³	22, 23, 24, 26, 52,	Sarah Rink,	75
Jonathan,	53, 54, 66	Sarah Tillier,	68
Jonathan, ⁴	55	Spencer,	107, 125
Joseph, ³	20	Stephen Beasley Linnard,	109,
Joseph, Col.,	30, 31, 32		125
Joseph, ⁴	45	Thomas, ¹	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14
Joseph Biddle Wilkinson,		Thomas, ²	16, 17, 21, 24, 25
Capt.,	89, 113	Thomas, ³	23, 25, 38, 39, 40, 41,
Joseph Biddle Wilkinson, ⁷	113	42, 43, 45, 63	
Katharine (Mrs.),	121	Thomas, ⁴	45
Laura Adele Marie,	128	Thomas, ⁵	62, 66
Lydia Baird,	110	Thomas, Rev.,	4
Lydia Spencer,	89	Thomas Neall, Med. Dir.,	75,
Margaret, ³	20		97
Margaret, ⁴	32, 55	Thomas Norwood, ⁵	63, 75
Margaret Rowan,	57, 66, 74	Thomas Norwood, ⁷	98
Margareta,	32	Thomas Rowan,	55
Marion,	80	Valeria Biddle,	104
Mary (Mrs.),	32	Valeria C.,	91, 120
Mary, ³	21, 33	Valeria Fullerton,	109
Mary, ⁴	45, 51	Virginia Merchant,	104
Mary, ⁵	68	Walter Elliot,	82, 102
Mary, ⁶	75	William, ¹	6
Mary Ann,	91	William, ³	20
Mary Clementina,	110	William, ⁴	45, 60, 62, 63
Mary Deming,	126	William, ⁵	63, 64
Mary Elizabeth,	66	William, ⁶	75, 76
Mary Needles,	75, 96	William Henry, Gen.,	90, 112,
Nathaniel Shipman,	126	114, 116, 117, 118	
Norwood,	64	William McFunn, Col.,	89, 103
Parmenas,	6	Pepper, Frederick S.,	81
Philip Thomas,	107	John Worrell,	81
Rebecca,	51	Perkins, Abraham Robinson,	57, 66,
Richard,	4	73	
Richard, ⁴	45	Charles Penrose,	74, 94
Richard Alexander Fullerton, Dr.,	89, 105	Emma Meminger,	95
Richard Alexander Fullerton, Jr.,	107, 123	Graham,	74
		Jane Robinson,	73
		Lucy Graham,	73

INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE		
Perkins, Lydia,	46	Roberts, Mary (Mrs.),	39
Martha Francis,	93	Robinson, Abraham,	20, 32, 57
Mary Hannah,	73	Ann,	44
Mary Hawthorn,	95	Anthony Wayne, ⁴	33, 57
Penrose Robinson,	73	Anthony Wayne, ⁵	57, 74
Rowan Penrose,	95	David Trumbull	Lan-
Sally Robinson,	74, 94	man,	102
Sarah Jane Robinson,	73	Henry,	56
Thomas, Sr.,	33, 57	Jane,	33
Thomas, Jr.,	57	John,	44
Thomas Graham,	74	Joseph Penrose,	33
Thomas Jefferson,	57, 72, 73	Juliana, ⁴	33, 58
Peters, Richard,	52	Margaret,	33
Picot, Jane Dalzell,	78	Mary, ⁴	33, 56
Pierson, L. S.,	51	Mary Ann,	57
Pleasants, Samuel,	82	Mary Caroline,	126
Plumsted, Clement, Hon.,	46, 65	Mary Hannah,	57, 73
Sarah,	65	Penrose, ⁴	33, 57
Thomas,	25	Penrose, ⁵	57, 73
William, Hon.,	25	Sarah Penrose, ⁴	33
William,	65	Sarah Penrose, ⁵	56
Polhemus, Abraham, Rev.,	109	Thomas, ⁴	32, 33
Cornelia Whitney,	109	Thomas, Capt.,	56
Johannes Theodorus, Rev.,	109	Thomas Adams, ⁵	57, 74
Polwhele, Richard, Rev.,	1	Thomas Anthony,	57
Poole, Nathaniel,	16	William Thomas,	74
Potter, Jane,	6	Roderiquez, Caroline,	102
Thomas,	6	Rodman, John,	123
Potts, Martha T.,	29	Rohrman, Alice,	93
Zebulon,	29	Rosengarten, Adolph George,	103
Price, Sarah Tillier (Mrs.),	68	Harry Bennett,	103
Pyle, Elizabeth,	65	Rowan, Ann,	26, 45, 65, 74
Ralston, Anna Maria,	101	Hamilton,	54
George,	101	John,	54, 55
John C.,	82, 101	John, Dr.,	54, 65
Randall, Fanny N.,	70	Thomas,	54
Randolph, Elizabeth Emlen,	82	Rowland, Benjamin,	29
Rashleigh, Agnes,	2	Catharine,	29
John,	2	Mary (Mrs.),	29
Revere, Paul,	40	Rush, William,	42
Richardson, Ann,	43, 44	Russell, Elizabeth,	18
Joseph,	23, 24	Evans,	92
Richard, Hon.,	44	Hannah Lloyd,	92
Sarah,	58	John,	18
Riddle, Anna Dike,	100	Ruth, Samuel,	28
Riely, John,	24	Rutter, Carol Penrose,	94
Righton, William,	46	Clement Stocker, Sr.,	94
Rittenhouse, David,	32	Clement Stocker, Jr.,	94
Roberts, Ann,	28	Frances,	94
Isaac,	22	Levi Taylor,	74, 94
Jane,	30	Margaret Perkins,	94
Job,	30	Richard Ashbridge,	94
John,	28	Robert Lewis, Sr.,	94
		Robert Lewis, Jr.,	94

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Sandys, Ann,	44	Stewart, James,	97
Henry,	44	Margaret Ann,	75, 97
John,	44	Mary (Mrs.),	97
Sibilla or Sybil (Mrs.),	44	Stovell, James,	93
Saunder, Edward, Capt.,	9	James A.,	93
Schlatter, Michael, Rev.,	43	John Penrose,	93
Schofield, Newlin,	28	Mary Alice,	93
Scott, Mary Dickinson,	100	Stroud, Morris Wistar, Sr.,	94
Thomas A., Col.,	100	Morris Wistar, Jr.,	94
Scull, Mary,	88	William Daniel,	94
Nicholas,	88	Supplee, William,	55
Sergeant, Jonathan Dickinson,		Suydam, John Richard,	101
Hon.,	89	Liza,	101
Mary,	107	Swann, Sherlock, ⁷	102
Sharp, Anthony,	55	Sherlock, ⁸	102
Isaac, Col.,	54, 55	Thomas,	82, 102
Joseph,	55	Thomas, Gov.,	102
Margaret,	55	Sweet, Charlotte Bartlett Wilhel-	
Mary,	55	mina,	78
Rachel,	55	William Gray,	78
Sarah,	32, 55	Taylor, Clement Newbold,	100
Sharpe, A. B.,	104	Francis Henry,	100
Shaw, John,	46	Marion,	100
Sheppard, Moses,	18	Phebe Emlen,	100
Nathan,	18	William Johnson, Dr.,	100
Sherlock, Elizabeth Gilmor,	102	William Johnson, Jr.,	100
Sherman, William Tecumseh,		Terry, Alfred H., Brig.-Gen.,	71
Gen.,	90	Tete, Francis,	76
Shipman, Mary Deming,	109, 126	Mary Louisa,	76
Nathaniel, Hon.,	126	Thayer, M. Russell, Hon.,	99
Shoemaker, Ann,	27	Sophia Watmough,	99
Benjamin H.,	18	Thomas, Ann,	19, 28, 29
Esther,	18	Elizabeth,	29
George,	18	Hannah,	29
Isaac,	16, 18, 27	Isaac,	28
John,	18, 27	Jacob,	28
Joseph,	18	Jacob M.,	74
Mary (Mrs.),	27	Jane,	29
Sarah,	18	John,	28
Thomas,	18, 27	Jonathan,	27, 28, 29
Shute, Rebecca (Mrs.),	25	Joseph,	28
Shuter, Christopher,	8	Lucretia Eleanor,	28
Skinner, Nancy,	119	Mary Frances Caroline,	106
Skipwith, Sarah Niverson,	101	Nathan,	19, 28
Smith, Elizabeth,	38, 59, 65	Philip, Hon.,	106
Hannah,	61	Philip, Jr.,	106
Levisa,	101	Rachel,	28
Sarah Ann,	123	Rachel Gorgas,	57, 74
Smoot, Lloyd Duval,	99	Richard,	29
Smout, Edward,	12	Sarah,	27, 28
Sneed, John L.,	120	Thompson, Emily,	102
Spencer, Elihu, Rev.,	88	Lucian Peters,	102
Lydia,	88	Tillier, Rudolph,	46, 47, 67, 119
St. Clair, Arthur, Gen.,	37		

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Tillier, Sarah (Mrs.),	48	Wayne, William, ⁵	60
Tittermary, Lurana C.,	98	William, Maj.,	75, 95, 96
Todd, Lemuel,	104	William, ⁷	96
Townsend, Annie,	91, 120	William, ⁸	96
Edwin F., Col.,	128	Weatherby, Jane Elizabeth,	97
Lucy Wadham,	119, 128	Mary Needles,	97
Travis, Elizabeth Liston,	101	William Henry,	75, 97
Tregetho, John,	4	Webb, Martha,	80
Nora,	4	Weems, Sarah Margaret,	106
Trent, William,	12, 15	Wharton, Hannah,	79
Trevenen, Elizabeth,	6	Lucy,	122
James, Capt.,	6	Thomas, Jr., Gov.,	123
John, Rev.,	6	Thomas Lloyd,	122
Trumbull, John,	38	White, Abi,	119
Twaddell, Mary,	92	Whitworth, Laura La Tour,	119
Tyler, John, President	70	Wickersham, Sarah Hayes,	76
Tyson, Elisha,	18	Widdifield, Hannah (Mrs.),	76
Elizabeth,	28	James,	76
Isaac,	18	Rebecca,	63, 76
Lucretia,	18	Wilkerson, Gabriel,	15
Mary,	18	Wilkinson, Ann,	89
Matthew,	19	Edward,	114
Nathan,	18	Fannie,	114
Thomas,	28	Henry, ⁶	89, 113
William,	18	Henry, ⁷	114
Valentine, Mary,	96	James, Maj.-Gen.,	47, 68, 89
Vause, Samuel,	13	James, ⁷	113
Vining, Miss,	38	James Coleman,	114
von Albade, Francis T.,	76	Jesse,	114
von Knyphausen, Baron,	35	Joseph Biddle,	66, 89
Wall, Sarah,	18	Penrose,	114
Wallace, Thomas,	91	Robert, Col.,	112
Wardell, Eliakim,	46	Walter,	114
Lydia,	46, 47	Willett, Thomas, Col.,	123
Thomas,	46	William, Col.,	123
Warner, Edward,	16	Williams, Elizabeth,	29
Grace E.,	120	Isaac,	29
Washington, George, Gen.,	33, 34, 35,	Maria,	99
	36, 52, 53	Williamson, Basil Maturin,	99
Watmough, Sophia,	99	Jesse, Jr.,	76, 98
Watt, George Latimer,	92	Jesse, ⁷	99
Mary Harper,	92	Jesse, ⁸	99
Wayne, Anthony, Maj.-Gen.,	21, 33,	Jessie,	99
	35	Katharine Buckley,	99
Anthony, ⁵	60	Lorraine Penrose,	99
Edith,	96	Margaret,	92
Isaac, Capt.,	33	Mary Eleanor	92
Isaac, Col.,	38, 59, 96	Peter,	98
Margarettta,	58, 96	Sophia Watmough,	99
Mary,	60	William von Albade,	97, 99
Mary Atlee,	96	Willing, Thomas,	40, 42
Richard,	60	Wilson, Mary Mason,	74
		Wrigman, John M.,	96
		William Wayne	96

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Wister, Elizabeth Harvey,	82	Worrell, Adeline,	81
Louis,	82	Susan,	81
Woodbridge, Benjamin, Rev.,	107	Wright, Helen Armstrong,	74, 94
Dudley, Hon.,	106, 107	John Armstrong,	94
John, Rev.,	107		
Mary,	104	Zook, David,	96
Woodward, Mary,	18	Hannah J.,	75, 96

ADDENDUM.

ADDENDUM.

After the foregoing History of the Penrose Family had gone through the press, and just as the volume was about to be bound, the Honorable Boies Penrose received the following letter from his kinsman, Sir Hector Maclean Hay, together with the accompanying copy of the "Memorial" forwarded in 1788 by Sheffield Howard, Esq. [see note, page 67], to the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists. The writer of the letter, as will be seen, is a son of Sir James Douglass Hamilton Hay, and grandson of Sir Thomas Hay, who married Anne, widow of Major Charles Bingham, and daughter of Sheffield Howard, and the mother of Anne Howard Bingham, wife of Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose.

J. G. L.

JANUARY, 1904.

Ingoldsby, Hampton,
Middlesex (England).
December, 1903.

Dear Sir:

About the end of September last I received a letter from Mr. H. E. Woods, of Boston, asking, on your behalf, if I could give him the parentage and ancestry of Sheffield Howard, Esq., of New York, and of Major Charles Bingham, who married Mr. Howard's daughter, Anna Howard. Unfortunately I was unable to do so, nothing among the few family papers I possess giving the information.

Within the last few weeks I have received from one of my sisters, resident in Canada, who was with my Father, Sir James D. H. Hay, at the time of his death, a document, of the existence of which I was ignorant, though, no doubt, it ought to have been sent to me then. It is really of no value, but probably you will think, as I do, that it is interesting, being a fair copy of a Memorial, drawn up by Mr. Sheffield Howard in 1788, which was to be laid before a Royal Commission appointed by Act of Parliament to investigate the claims of American Loyalists, for losses incurred by them in consequence of the War of Independence.

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

I have made an exact verbal copy of this, which I now enclose to you. The old paper, which, I am inclined to think, is in the handwriting of Anna Howard (then Bingham), is considerably decayed, but still perfectly legible, is no doubt a copy made at the time, of the original which was intended to be presented to the Commission, for before each of the two signatures the word (signed) is inserted.

The story connected with this "Memorial" is as follows: Soon after its date, it was entrusted to Major Bingham, together with all the documents referred to in the text, to take with him to Europe to be laid before the Commission. It is said he went first to Paris, where he remained some time, and on his arrival in London, he found that the time allowed for claims to be made had expired, and that Mr. Howard's Memorial could not be received. So far as I ever heard, Major Bingham did not return to New York, or send back the papers, and apparently soon after died. Mrs. Bingham, left a widow, married in 1793, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Captain Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Hay, and was the mother of my Father, Sir James D. H. Hay, another son, Henry Cranston Hay, and two daughters, Augusta and Harriet Napier Hay, the former of whom died at the residence of Clement B. Penrose, "Belle Lite" in Pennsylvania,* in her early youth. It was from the other daughter, my aunt Harriet, that I first heard the story of the Memorial, but I do not think she was aware of the existence of the "Copy" which was found among my Father's papers.

I remember hearing from my Father a good many years ago, that he had some correspondence with Mr. Charles Penrose, the eldest son, I think, of Clement B. Penrose, but I never heard what the subject of it was.

I do not know when Mr. Howard died, but probably not long after the date of the Memorial, as he was then 85 years of age, but I think it surprising that some effort was not made (if it was not) to recover from the Government of the emancipated Colonies, some portion of the property confiscated during the war. One would have thought, that after the pacification, people who had been endamaged in that way, and subsequently remained citizens of the New Republic, would have been treated generously. Indeed, I think it ought to have been one of the terms of the Treaty of Peace that this should be so.

To refer to the life of Sheffield Howard in New York, we, on this side, know nothing but what he states in the Memorial, except that he married a Miss Thody† (or Thordy) of New York, and have no idea what profession or business he exercised which enabled him to accumulate a fortune. It is possible

* On the bank of the Delaware near Frankford.

† It has always been supposed in the family that she was his second wife and the mother of his children, and was a French Huguenot. His first wife is said to have been a daughter or sister of his tutor, whom he married against his father's commands, which eventually led to his exile to New York, where the rest of his life was passed.—ED.

ADDENDUM.

that you may be able to enlighten me on this point, for no doubt your Grand-father, Mr. Clement B. Penrose, knew, and may have left some note of it.

I am afraid I shall have exhausted your patience, and so will conclude with best wishes for the New Year.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

HECTOR M. HAY

To HON. BOIES PENROSE,
Washington.

COPY.

(First page of manuscript.)

To the Honorable Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the losses and services of the American Loyalists.

The Memorial of Sheffield Howard Esqr of the City of New York, within the Province of New York in North America.

Humbly Sheweth

That the Memorialist, a native of England (and of the eldest branch of the Illustrious Family of his name), who is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, passed over from that Country into this, so long since, as the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, that is above half a century ago,

(Second page of manuscript.)

and acquired within the intermediate prolonged period, a property both real and personal, which according to the current estimation of so new a Country, might well enough be called a competent, if not a considerable fortune.

That the Memorialist having from the very earliest of the Trouble, and afterward, during the whole period of open hostility with the refractory Colonies, in all its vicissitude of events, been uniform and consistent, in an un-equivocal and unreserved avowal of his attachment to the cause of His Majesty's Government, and to the principle of its paramount right of Supremacy over all these transatlantic Provinces, as well as strenuous and steady in his endeavours to

(Third page of manuscript.)

manifest and demonstrate such attachment by every positive overt act within the sphere of his influence and example—was consequently, on the other hand, to the full as much distinguished and marked out, by an over-abundant share of the calamities of the contest.

That the Memorialist states the aggregate and sum total of his losses by violence and other the like lawless means, to be Five and Forty thousand three hundred and ninety Pounds complete, according to the Schedule and detaile, to be by and by hereto annexed, and that he is now at the verge of extreme old age, from the necessity of continuing his abode at New York, reduced, and that too, under the severest newly devised legal disabilities and disqualifications, to the sad, the super-aggravated distress of shifting for, and eking

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

(Fourth page of manuscript.)

out a precarious and miserable subsistence from the fragments and the gleanings of his once flourishing, and even over-sufficient Fortune.

That the debilities, the helplessness, and at the same time, the impoverishment of such extreme superannuation, which have been the means of changing the resentment, the exasperation, and the even almost proverbial implacability, of the now wholly Independent Colonies, so far into humanization and compassion as to induce them to afford the Memorialist a quiet and undisturbed sufferance in continuance among them, are also the untoward and only true and assignable reason, for his the Memorialists, not having long since preferred an account of his losses, either to the cognizance of this Board collectively, in London, or yet to that of its members, who now are, or lately were, in Nova

(Fifth page of manuscript.)

Scotia inasmuch as a Sea voyage, although utterly impracticable at his years, was nevertheless, in either case, apprehended to be altogether unavoidable: For the Memorialist sequestered and secluded as he is, from the whole world, has but lately understood, that the examination of sufferers, in their own proper persons, might be dispensed with at discretion, and consequently, that the purposes of this application might long ere now have been effectuated and completed, in the ordinary course of procuracy—

That an opening, without the absolute sacrifice of life, being thus found out, for putting in a claim to such participation in the generous bounty of the British Legislature, as it may be in the remedial and compensatory powers of this Board to award in the premises; and the Memorialist more-over representing the account now next to follow, to be in every item avouchable by

(Sixth page of manuscript.)

the most explicit documentary evidence, as well as the unimpeachable and concurrent viva-voce testimony of many American characters of the first description and repute now in London.

He does thereupon, with infinite deference, but with the utmost earnestness and solicitude nevertheless, pray and beseech you Gentlemen of the Commission, to indulge him, in his representative, Captain Charles Bingham, with as early an attention, and as prompt a dispatch, as can possibly consist with the routine of business, and the established forms of the Board.

(Signed) SHEFFIELD HOWARD

City of New York, June 1788

P. S. The Memorialist has preferred an application directly to the Board,

ADDENDUM.

(Seventh page of manuscript.)

instead of the Voyaging Commissioners, because the whole body of his viva-
voce evidence, now happens to have their fixed residences in London.

(Signed) SHEFFIELD HOWARD

(First page of account of losses.)

The fore-going Memorialist's account of losses, derived to him in his rights
and property, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence
of his loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British Government.

IMPRIMIS.

Anno 1775. In the year 1775 that is in the very commencement of hostility,
the Memorialist was, by violence and other the like lawless
means, compelled to accept of arbitrary compositions, upon
various specialties of the law, to the collective amount of a
considerable sum, as will in due time be particularly detailed

(Second page of account of losses.)

and set forth in evidence, by which he sustained a direct, posi-
tive, and nett loss of £5000

ITEM 2.

1776 In the year 1776, Sir William Howe the Commander in Chief
of the King's armies, ordered, upon taking possession of this
City of New York, the whole of the Commercial medium of
paper currency emitted by the Assemblies of the Province, to
be cried down altogether at once; and that thenceforward
nothing should circulate but coin; by this strong measure, and
abrupt stroke of power, a sum of £1500 in these bills, which
the Memorialist had laid up to subsist his family, till a total
tranquilization should be restored, became entirely useless, and
so far a positive and nett loss; and the various bills, so set

Carried for £5000

THE PENROSE FAMILY.

(Third page of account of losses.)

The fore-going Memorialist's acct of losses continued

	Brought forward £5000
apart and laid up, remain precisely in their then condition, to this moment in hand, to be produced in evidence	for 1500

ITEM 3.

Toward the close of the same year there happened a conflagration of prodigious extent within this City imputed to the machinations and secret contrivance of the disaffected inhabitants; a proof of which, the notoriety must of course render unnecessary. In this conflagration, the Memorialist was endamaged in the destruction of several houses, his property, erected upon Scites, of his own likewise as will be proved to the amount of

2000

Carried forward £8500

(Fourth page of account of losses.)

The fore-going Memorialist's acct of Losses continued

Brought forward £8500

ITEM 4.

ab 1775 During the seven years of Warfare, and until the ultimate
usque ad 1783 evacuation of this City by the King's Troops, in consequence
 of the General pacification and declared Independency of these
 Colonies; there were a large Scite of Ground and Premises in
 the continued and un-interrupted tenure and occupancy of
 the Board of Ordnances and for this occupancy, no rent having
 as yet ever been paid the Memorialist is consequently at £150
 by the year a further loser of

1050

ITEM 5.

Another large Scite of Ground and Premises, in like manner
in the tenure and occupancy of the Army in the Department of

Carried forward £9550

ADDENDUM.

(Fifth page of account of losses.)

The fore-going Memorialist's acct of Losses continued

	Brought forward £9550
the Barrack Master General, having also been wholly left unpaid for; the Memorialist is thereby, at a rent of £120 by the year, a further loser to the amount of	840

ITEM 6.

The Memorialist has besides the specialties in the law, wrested from him by violence in the year 1775, been further compelled to accept of arbitrary and trivial compositions, on other, and much larger Specialties, since then, and is thereby a loser, as will by and by be proved in the detale, to the additional amount

ab 1775 usque ad 1783	of 15000
--------------------------	----------

ITEM 7.

The Memorialist has in like manner, in progression of time, within the aforesaid period of years had a further sum in

	Carried forward £25390
--	------------------------

(Sixth page of account of losses.)

The fore-going Memorialist's acct of Losses continued

	Brought forward £25390
Specialties of the law, wrested from him by arbitrary and compulsory composition; and upon these there has, as will be proved, accrued a further loss of	15000

ITEM ET ULTIMAT: 8.

The Memorialist has more-over been deprived in the way of confiscation and sale, of the Property and Fee of a Farm or Plantation in the County of Monmouth within the Neighbouring Province of New Jersey, which cost him £2100, above two and thirty years ago, and which, in its improvement since, could not be estimated at less than 25 years purchase upon nett render of £200 by the year; so that he stands in respect of this confiscation at a super-additional and final loss of 5000

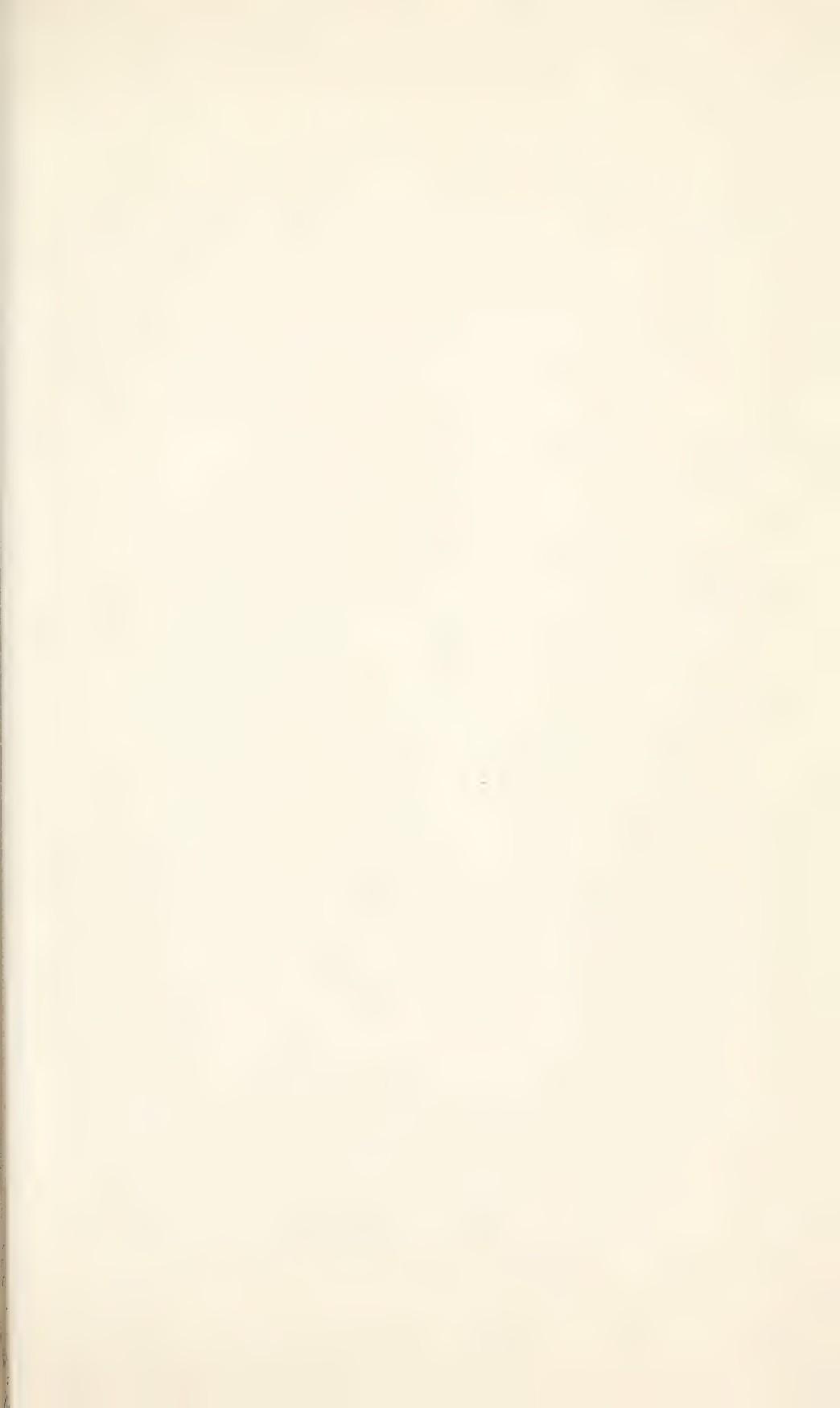
City of New York

June 1788

£45390

(Signed) SHEFFIELD HOWARD

10



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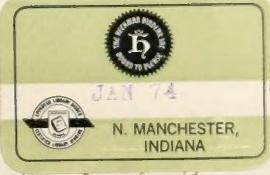
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